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WHOLE NO. 1828.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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RUBBER STAMPS

AND

STEREOTYPES

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

A NEW NURSERY

Chosen in Nuuanu Valley Friday
Afternoon.

SURROUNDED BY CIRCULAR BLUFF

Pronounced Best Place in
Nuuanu.

Work of Putting Up Buildings Will
Begin Soon—Hundreds of
Trees to Be Planted.

The site for the new Government
nursery has been picked out, and now
it remains to be seen how long it will
take the Government carpenter to put
up the buildings necessary for the car-
rying on of the work. The site spoken
of is in Nuuanu Valley, just a short
distance from and on the left-hand side
of the road. It is also about a half
mile from the head of the valley, bet-
ter known as the Pali, and is in a
place convenient of access to anyone.
For a more accurate idea as to the lo-
cation, reference might be made to the
accompanying diagram, which was ob-
tained from one of the Government
maps in the Survey Department
through the kindness of Mr. F. S.
Dodge.

Mr. Joseph Marsden, Commissioner
of Agriculture, was seen yesterday and
spoke as follows on the subject:
"As you know, this matter of a new
Government nursery has been in the
wind for quite a long while. It has been

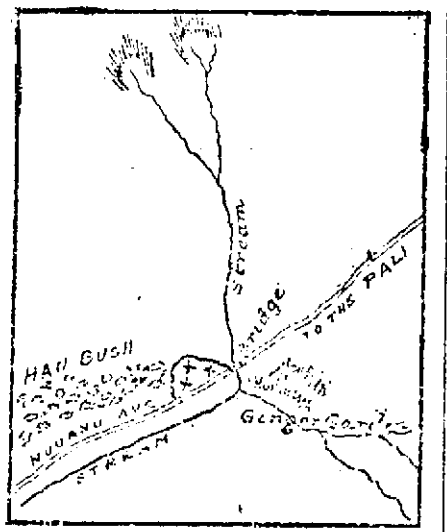


DIAGRAM SHOWING NEW SITE
CHOSEN. CROSSES REPRESENT
THE NURSERY.

agitated steadily, and I am glad to say
that agitation has done its work suc-
cessfully. The prime idea in mind was,
of course, the reforesting of Nuuanu
Valley, an object which must needs,
from its very nature, meet the sanction
of all those at all interested in the wel-
fare of Honolulu and suburbs.

"Not long ago I laid the matter be-
fore the Board of Health, as that body
has control of the land, part of which
I had already picked out as a place
suitable for the project. A committee
consisting of T. F. Lansing and Dr.
Emerson, was appointed to confer with
me, and on Friday afternoon we went
to the place, accompanied by Messrs.
Andrew Brown and F. S. Dodge.

"I was most gratified to find that the
place selected met with the sanction
of the members of the Board of Health,
who had been chosen to confer with
me, and the other men who went along.
They were unanimous in pronouncing
it the very best place in the valley for
the purpose.

"As you will see, it is surrounded
by a natural bluff from 12 to 15 feet
high, and is about 150 feet below the
very last stream. A high causeway
prevents any contamination through
drainage from getting into the stream,
and thus being conveyed to the city.

"The position is half a mile from the
Pali, and in this half mile there are
1,000 acres to be planted with trees.
After reaching the nursery there will
be 2,000 more acres to plant. The sit-
uation of the new site for the nursery
will make it necessary for the water
to be pumped in from the stream near
by.

"As soon as possible Mr. P. A. An-
derson, the Government carpenter,
will start in on the work of putting up
the necessary buildings. There will be
a comfortable cottage for the forester,
a small house for the laborers and a
large propagating house, this last to
be furnished with a glazed roof, on
account of the young plants, which
would otherwise suffer from the strong
winds that prevail in Nuuanu Valley.

"When the work is fairly under way
trial nurseries will be started in places
all about the nursery in order that a
test of the various plants it is pro-
posed to raise can be made with satis-
faction. These will undoubtedly en-
hance greatly the beauty of the place,
and make it well worth the while of
visitors and people from the city stop-
ping off for a few moments while on
their way to the Pali.

"Many hundreds of trees, both for-
eign and native, will be planted. The

native koa will be the very first to be
set out, and then will come the others.
Rows of the beautiful hau will be plant-
ed soon to form windbreaks for the
new trees as a protection until they
can stand on their own feet or heads.
Among the trees it is proposed to plant
will be a lot from Japan. The crypto-
meria japonica, with its majestic head
waving in the breezes that blow from
the Pali, will be one of the sights of
the future that will greet the eyes of
the passers-by."

GOLD RUMOR.

Man Thought He Had Found
Quartz in Hawaii.

There was a report upon the streets
yesterday that one of Honolulu's most
enthusiastic pedestrians had found a
mineral-bearing stone on the ridge at
the head of Manoa Valley.

A similar story was current here for
a day nearly 20 years ago, and the town
was by the ears for several days. At
that time Tom Graham, a negro, had
a barber shop on the ground now cov-
ered by the Waikiki end of the police
station. Tom, by the way, died in the
Insane Asylum.

The assistant to the barber was a
man with just a taint of negro blood,
and in many ways was more eccentric
than his employer. This workman was
a fend at tramping in the hills. An-
other peculiarity he indulged was two
to four trips a year to the Coast.

This latter-spreader, soon after one
of his landings here from San Fran-
cisco, came in from Pali way with some
genuine gold quartz. He offered to
show the ledge for money, and had
some of the financial heavy-weights
deeply interested at once.

It was only a few days, however, till
the wanderer gave way to the strain
and confessed that he had "salted" the
claim with material brought from Cal-
ifornia.

And to this day nature is satisfied to
give to Hawaii only the beautiful golden
shower blossoms instead of the
sordid richness that comes from the
bowels of the earth and makes demons
of the men who rush to the diggings.

WANT RECIPROCITY.

Commissioners From Canada Arrive
in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Sir Rich-
ard J. Cartwright, Minister of Trade
and Commerce of the Dominion of Can-
ada, and L. H. Davies, Minister of Ma-
rine and Fisheries, the committee sent
by the Liberal Government of Canada
to Washington to sound the Republic-
an leaders on the subject of reciprocity,
arrived in the city tonight. The two
Commissioners promptly retired to
their rooms and declined to see visitors
during the evening. Their object and
what they expect to do is set forth in
the following official statement issued
by the Commissioners and furnished
to the press:

"Our object in coming to Washing-
ton is, in the first place, to see Sir Ju-
lian Pauncefote, the British Embassa-
dor, and to confer with him on several
important matters affecting Canada
and the United States. While here we
propose to take advantage of the op-
portunity to see as many public men
as possible and discuss with them the
existing trade relations between Can-
ada and the United States and the
possibility of making these trade re-
lations broader and freer. The Liberal
party, which came into power in Can-
ada last June, has always favored the
freest possible trade relations between
the two countries, consistent, of
course, with their own independence.



CORNER KING, MERCHANT AND PALACE SQUARE, WHERE A CHI-
NAMAN BLOCKS THE MARCH OF PROGRESS.

and, before introducing their tariff at
the next session of Parliament, we de-
sire to ascertain as far as possible the
views of the American people, through
their representatives, with respect to
these trade relations. We propose to
discuss the matter with them very
frankly and very fully, because we be-
lieve it is a business matter which
should be approached and disposed of
in the best way. We see no reason why
the difficulties which heretofore stood
in the way should not be overcome,
nor why the discussion should not em-
brace such questions as coast trade
and Canadian fisheries.

The Commissioners expect to remain
in the city for a week, and during that
time will endeavor to see many of the
Republican leaders, from whom they
hope a favorable attitude on the sub-
ject which will be discussed.

The Canadian Parliament will meet
early in March, almost simultaneously
with the extra session of the American
Congress.

MUST MAKE ROOM

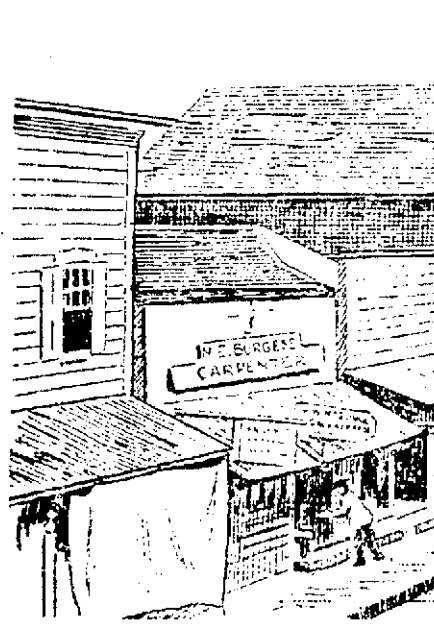
Old Land Marks Which Must
Soon Give Way.

IMPROVEMENTS CONTEMPLATED

Where Honolulu Can Be
Beautified.

King Street and Nuuanu—Shanties
That are an Eyesore to
the Public.

The evolution of a portion of Lewers
& Cooke's lumber yard into a hand-
some block by John Emmeluth is an-
other evidence of progression in Ho-
nolulu. King street is destined ten
years, or perhaps five years hence to
be a credit to the people who own prop-
erty along the line. Lots which may
be located in what is called the busi-



BUILDINGS ON KING STREET, NEAR FORT, SOON TO MAKE ROOM
FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

ness locality will have upon them sub-
stantial buildings.

The old rattle traps which stood
where the Republic and von Holt build-
ings now stand have almost passed
from the memory of the citizens and
with the recent arrival of the Austins,
the frame shanties opposite are doomed
to destruction and to be replaced
by a building corresponding in style
with the new ones spoken of. Ever
since the new buildings were erected
on the makai side the others have been
an eye sore to the public, even the
mules on the trams turn their heads
away as they pass by.

There are other places in the block
which could stand improvement quite
as much as those mentioned, and it is
probable they will make room for bet-
ter buildings the next few years. Fur-
ther out King, at the mauka and makai
corners of Alakea must soon have the
attention of the builders. That on the



CORNER KING, MERCHANT AND PALACE SQUARE, WHERE A CHI-
NAMAN BLOCKS THE MARCH OF PROGRESS.

mauka corner owned by Kapiolani is
by no means an ornament to the main
thoroughfare of Honolulu, and as it is
owned by a person abundantly able to
build and one who understands the
value of improved property it is sur-
prising that new buildings have not
gone up on the lot long before this.
Opposite is the California fruit market,
a building remarkable for neither size
or appearance. Taken with the lot on
the corner a fine place for business
purposes could be erected. The con-
stantly growing trade of the owners
of the fruit market warrants larger
and better quarters and the owner has
but to build to supply them. On the
Waikiki corner, opposite, E. H. F. Wol-
ters realizing that he can get more
boarders in a new building than an
old one erected, the Occidental Hotel,
and while it may not be remarkable
for its architectural beauty it at least
puts in the shade the buildings further
east in the same block.

On the mauka side, between Alakea

and Richards, Mr. S. C. Allen believed
there was room for residences and has
made it one of the most attractive
blocks in the city proper. The large
lot on the corner of Alakea while at
present a beautiful lawn connected
with Mr. Allen's private residence,
may some day be occupied by resi-
dences similar to those on the other
half of the block. But opposite is a
night mare which must make room
for improvement. From Richards
street, diagonally across from the
grounds of the Executive building and
in strong contrast with it is a tumble
down fruit stand occupied by a Chi-
naman. Rumor had it a few months ago
that a building would be erected to re-
place the shack, but the Chinaman ob-
jected on the ground that his lease is
for nine years and he intended to hold
on to it. This is rather depressing in-
asmuch as the owners were willing to
do something to make the corner pre-
sentable to strangers who visit the
Government buildings. Further west
in the same block are two buildings
owned by the same persons, and it is
hoped that with the changes taking
place on the street, they will be per-
suaded to do something towards beau-
tifying their property.

Nuuanu street, from Queen street,
several blocks mauka, is burdened with
ramshackle buildings, occupied by Chi-
nese and Japanese, which should be de-
molished and more decent places erect-
ed upon them. The block, from above
Hotel to Chaplain lane, is a disgrace
to the leading artery in the city. These
improvements come slowly as long as

FOR PEARL HARBOR

Senator Frye Asks Money for Its
Improvement.

A STEP TOWARD ANNEXATION

Liliuokalani Hears Miss
Hilborn Sing.

General Foreign News—Prague
Claims More Victims—Mc-
Kinley's Cabinet.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The Sun has the
following from Washington: The Ha-
waiian question was revived in the Sen-
ate this afternoon by Senator Frye of
Maine. He introduced an amendment to
the sundry civil bill appropriating \$100,-
000 for the improvement of Pearl Har-
bor. For the United States to spend
money in the improvement of Pearl Har-
bor would be, in the opinion of the Sen-
ator, an act of sovereignty which, if al-
lowed to proceed, would establish the
fact of American possession.

In discussing the subject today he said:
"I have several objects in introducing
this amendment. One of these is that I
believe it will be well for the United
States to exercise an act of sovereignty
in Pearl Harbor. Our jurisdiction over
Pearl Harbor dates from the convention
of 1893. I do not imagine that any ob-
jection would be made by the present
Government of Hawaii to the exercise of
sovereignty by the United States. At any
rate, it will do no harm to make the at-
tempt.

"But this is not the only reason why
I introduced the amendment. I think it
is high time that Pearl Harbor should be
fitted for the objects intended under the
convention through which it came under
American control. This is the finest har-
bor in the Pacific. It is big enough to
float both the American and British Na-
vies without crowding, and the only thing
needed to make it available is to clear
away the bar at its mouth, which Ad-
miral Walker has reported can be done
at a cost of \$100,000 at the outside. It is
too early to talk about annexation, but
if the islands are ever to be annexed, of
course it would be an advantage to have
the harbor improved. When the amend-
ment comes up it may bring on more or
less of debate about annexation."

"Do you think the country is still fa-
vorable to annexation?"

"I have no doubt of it. Not much may
be said now, but if the question should
be brought up seriously you would quick-
ly discover what the feeling was."

"But how about the report that Mr.
McKinley is opposed to annexation?"
"I do not believe he ever said anything
of the kind, but I have no doubt the sugar
interests are hostile to annexation as
they have been all along. The opposition
from the beginning has been due chiefly
to the sugar interests. The sugar inter-
ests of the United States will be compe-
lled to take the islands whether they are wanted
or not. Japan is looking that way, and the
Japanese on the islands are beginning
to agitate for suffrage, which would put
them in practical control."

HEARS MORE MUSIC.

Miss Hilborn Sings for Sir Julius

Court.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The Sun's Wash-
ington special says: Friday has been set
apart as musical day with the ex-Queen
of the Hawaiian Islands, who is still in
Washington. Miss Grace Hilborn, daugh-
ter of Representative Hilborn of Cal-
ifornia; Mr. Heleluhe, one of the atten-
dants, and Liliuokalani will participate
in the event. The ex-Queen is an adept
in manipulating the autoharp, and also
sings well. Miss Hilborn, who has be-
come quite skillful in playing the ukelele,
has recently had some Hawaiian music
rearranged, and will render it for the
amusement of the Hawaiian party.

A select party of her old friends
have been invited to be present Friday,
but they will only be guests. Liliuoka-
lani will visit the Capitol tomorrow,
providing the weather is favorable.

The belief is gaining ground daily here
that the ex-Queen's visit to Washington
has some connection with political affairs
in the Hawaiian Islands.

LILIUOKALANI HAS THE GRIP.

Her Outdoor Engagements for the

Week Cancelled.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The Sun's Wash-
ington special says: All outdoor en-
gagements of Liliuokalani, ex-Queen of Ha-
waii, have been cancelled, and until Sun-
day morning she will remain in her room
at the Shoreham. An attack of influenza,
which still clings to her, has necessitated
this. She would have gone to the Capitol
today but for the fact that she was not
in the best of health or spirits. On Mon-
day or Tuesday she will visit the law-
makers. She has planned for later in the
week a visit to the other Government
buildings, and Mount Vernon has also
been suggested.

Congressman Kem of Nebraska, with
several other gentlemen, has written,
asking to be received, and Her Majesty
will set apart an hour for their reception.
Senator Perkins of California and Treas-
urer Morton called yesterday, but
owing to the absence of "Colonel" Palmer,
who acts as private secretary and cham-
berlain, the two gentlemen could not be
received.

WANT THEIR MONEY.

Beet Sugar Producers Chomping for

Bounty Funds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Congressman
Flowers made an argument today for the
beet sugar producers, who insist that the
Government should pay them what it
contracted to do by the terms of the
bounty section of the McKinley law. He
cited the case of the China factory in
California, which is now in the hands of
provision, contracted with the farmers
to pay \$1 a ton for beet for five years.
On the repeal of the law it had to keep
this contract, while other factories paid
only \$3.50 and \$1 a ton. He made the
point that the Government should be held
to the contract and keep its contracts.

Chairman Cannon suggested that the
claimants of the \$10 of a cent a pound
on sugar should go into court and get

judgment against the Government, but admitted to Flowers that a court could not compel an appropriation, which was followed up by the California declaring that the people wanted Congress to deal fairly as they were compelled to deal with each other.

The delegation in Congress also appeared before the Appropriations Committee. Buck of Louisiana spoke for the sugar growers.

The representatives of the sugar growing interests want an appropriation of \$1,000,000 to settle the balance of the bounty which they claim are due them under the act passed in the last session of the Thirty-third Congress. This act gave the sugar growers something of \$3,000,000 for the bounty which was guaranteed them by the McKinley law, but was cut off by the Wilson tariff act. The sugar men now claim that the appropriation of \$1,000,000 only covered about 32 per cent of the amount due them at the rate of \$10 of a cent a pound bounty.

WHEN FIVEVEY FALL OUT

Coffee and Sugar Trusts at War Over Rival Interests.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The American Coffee Company was incorporated today in Trenton, N. J., with a capital stock of \$100,000. The incorporators are Henry O. Havemeyer, John E. Searies, John E. Parsons and Theodore Havemeyer. This is the latest move of the Sugar Trust in the way to the knife they are now waging against Arbuckle Brothers, coffee roasters. On October 31st last, it was first rumored that Arbuckle Brothers had completed a small plant in Brooklyn. On that day the stock of the American Sugar Refining Company dropped 2 1/8 per cent. Lower Wall street was aroused with rumors of retaliation on the part of the Sugar Trust. On December 18th it became known that the trust had purchased the controlling interest in the Woolson Spice and Packing Company of Toledo, Ohio, which is next to Arbuckle, was the largest coffee concern in the country. It controlled most of the Western business, while Arbuckle Brothers held a practical monopoly of the same trade east of Ohio.

Early in January the refiner's company let retail dealers know that if they handled any more of Arbuckle's coffee it would no longer supply them with the finer grades of sugar. This information was sent to the Arbuckles, and they made the announcement that they would meet this attempt at boycotting by selling sugar at 5 per cent more than the market price.

This opened hostilities in earnest. The Arbuckle factory worked night and day to fill orders. They also declared that the competition had increased the value of their coffee. The trust declared its willingness to supply roasted coffee at prices below Arbuckle's rates. The Arbuckles at this time maintained that they had accumulated evidence showing conclusively that the agents of the Sugar Trust are illegally attempting to destroy competition.

On January 3d it was announced that the American Sugar Refining Company had agreed to pay Spence Acklin for his 60 shares of stock of the Woolson Spice Company \$100,000, and he had received a check for that amount. The Sugar Trust had gained control in all the Woolson stock except these 60 shares. Mr. Acklin being the only stockholder who held out against the deal. After offers of \$72,000 and \$84,000, he eventually got the sum he asked. The new company incorporated by the Havemeyers is another retaliatory step against the Arbuckles for infringing upon their monopoly in the sugar trade.

CUBAN REFORMS.

Spaniards Want War to Stop and Offer a Sop

MADRID, Feb. 3.—The Cuban reforms were decided upon today by the Ministers in council. The decree promulgating the reforms is preceded by an explanation of its motives. The principal points are as follows:

The municipalities and provincial councils will obtain such measure of independence, both political and administrative, that the Governor General's functions will be reduced next to nothing, since appeals in every case of municipalities and provincial corporations will be heard by an Administrative Council. This council, which will be formed of 35 members, 21 elected and 14 nominated, by virtue of high political and social attributes, will be entrusted with the preparation of the internal budget of the island and of the Cuban tariff with the sole limitation that a protective margin of 40 per cent is to be allowed to the Spanish as against foreign goods.

The decisions of the Administrative Council may be appealed against to the Colonial Minister.

The officials in Cuba will be Cubans. The municipal and provincial councils will nominate the municipal judges. The Government reserves to itself full powers for the maintenance of public order and may adopt any measure, even against these reforms, whenever it may be necessary to suppress rebellious movements.

The Government will prepare a tariff until the special one can be drafted.

The decree will be signed on Saturday.

I am glad to say that while I am able to assert that this summary is substantially accurate, as far as it goes, there is much it necessarily does not cover.

Those reforms have produced a bad effect in Spain, because I thought they give everything to the Cubans, and they thus create the irritation of the Spaniards. It is believed their introduction will give rise to serious difficulties.

REVENUE AND RECIPROCITY.

That Will Be Principal Features of New Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—For the first time it is possible to give the Republican tariff bill as far as it has been completed. Reciprocity and \$20,000,000 more annual revenue are the principal features of the bill.

The Dingley measure is not a duplicate of the McKinley bill, some of the schedules of the Wilson bill being retained. The bill is not completed yet, and will not be during this session of Congress. The Republican members of the committee are sitting every day, and will report a bill to the House after March 4th. If the measure is completed in time to present immediately after the organization of the next House Chairman Dingley will be satisfied.

The details of reciprocity are yet to be agreed upon, but the main features will be in the lowering of the reciprocal duties.

Every schedule in the bill has been discussed at least in part, but not one of them can be called finished. In each one there is something to be still straightened out.

Wools, cottons and silks are still in the hands of the tariff. There is where the real comes, and there is where the specific duties must come in, for it is a noticeable feature of this new bill that so far and valorem duties predominate.

FLYING MACHINE.

Professor Langley Says the Problem Has Been Solved.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—A son of the late Samuel Langley, says the report of Professor Langley's son, that the Smithsonian Institution has been notified by the Department of the Interior that the flying machine has been solved.

The report is that the flying machine has been solved, and that it is possible to fly over the water.

LODGE IMMIGRATION BILL.

Important Changes Likely to Be Made in Conference.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—When Senator Lodge agreed to the motion to recommend the immigration bill for a new conference today it was with the full knowledge that no measure which would admit a husband and bar an illegitimate wife could pass the upper house. Senator Gorman said, in so many words, that this provision would be fought with every inch of the law, and that the bill would be rejected, but there is still a chance for a restriction measure in this Congress, and it is believed the conference will not be long in reaching a conclusion.

Sensor Carter's attack on the "birds of passage" clause when he said today that the bill was "just as unwise as the tariff on wine and brandy" was just as unwise, had a great effect, and it is more than probable that feature will disappear as well.

NO WINE AT THE INAUGURAL.

Major and Mrs. McKinley Declare Against Liquor at the Ball.

CHICAGO, Ill., February 3.—A special to the News from Washington says: At the request of Major and Mrs. McKinley to the one or other intoxicants will be sold at the inaugural ball. Mrs. McKinley is a teetotaler. It will be the first time liquor has been prohibited at that function.

EXPERIMENTS WITH SUGAR BEETS.

SAN ANTONIO, Cal., Feb. 3.—The growth of sugar beets will be made thorough, and the results will be made known to the public. A commission of the State of California has been appointed to make a report on the sugar beet industry in this State. At a recent meeting of the Farmers' Institute a list was read of prominent horticulturists who would promptly to plant a certain amount

of land with sugar beets this year. President D. D. Swenson of the Sonoma County Horticultural Society took charge of the list, and he has obtained nearly 500 signatures of men who will so experiment with the beet. The President of the Farmers' Institute, Judge H. C. Jenkins, is working hard in the interests of the sugar beet industry in the county.

TO PREVENT EPIDEMICS.

India Council Takes Measures to Stop the Plague.

BOMBAY, Feb. 4.—According to the official returns, there have been, up to date, 5,000 cases of plague and 3,401 deaths. CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.—The India Council has just passed a bill looking to the better prevention of dangerous epidemics. The main provisions of this bill call for the creation of a commission to make a systematic examination of railway passengers, and the creation of camps and hospitals for the isolation of diseased persons.

GYPSESIES NEAR MILL VALLEY.

En Route to Honolulu to Tell Fortunes.

MILL VALLEY, Cal., Jan. 31.—A sight can be witnessed tonight near Mill Valley which is not only awful but heart-rending and appeals to every sympathy in the human breast. A band of gypsies has its camp pitched just beyond Millwood Station, about one mile below Mill Valley, and the rain and wind has rendered the temporary habitation a sorry place. The ramshackle tents which the gypsies have erected to serve as protection against the storm are water-soaked and leaking, and the cold, raw winds sweeping over the marshes from Richardson's Bay adds to their pitiable condition. The houses are exposed to the fury of the storm, and the water rushes down the drainpipes and flows through the camp in streams. The ground is thoroughly soaked and the camp, save for a bluff on the west, is without shelter from the wind.

The women are half clothed, and the children are not as well provided for. Fires can be started only in the tents, and these blazes are the only means by which the unfortunate band can keep warm.

The encampment has been located below Millwood for a number of days, and Deputy Constable Ben Miller, who interviewed the chief, elicited the information that the band was on its way to Honolulu.

It came from Brazil and the chief stated that the Brazilian Minister was making arrangements for the trip to the islands, so that the band hoped to continue its journey in a short time. The gypsies seem to have plenty of money, and have purchased much food in town. Last night they held a feast and liberal quantities of wine and beer were indulged in. The band has given no trouble, and the people of Mill Valley have not been molested by their depredations, as has been the case when gypsies have been encamped in the vicinity before.

JAPANESE TREATY.

United States Senate Promptly Approves It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Senate made short work yesterday with the treaty with Japan. The treaty puts into operation at once the sixteenth article of the convention of commerce and navigation between the United States and Japan at Washington, November 22, 1854, and proclaimed March 21, 1855, and the nineteenth article, is to go into operation the 17th day of July, 1899, and shall remain in force for the period of 12 years from that date. Either contracting party shall have the right at any time thereafter to give notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same, and on the expiration of 12 months after such notice is given this treaty shall wholly cease and terminate.

Article 16, which, under the terms of the treaty ratified by the Senate Committee, is put into full force to take effect at once, reads as follows, and will be of great benefit to the exporters and manufacturers of the United States:

"The citizens or subjects of either high contracting party shall find in the territories of the other the same protection as native citizens or subjects in regard to rights, franchises and designs upon fulfillment of the formalities prescribed by law."

MCKENNA ACCEPTS.

He Will Be a Member of McKinley's Cabinet.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 3.—A special from Canton, Ohio, says: Judge McKenna of San Francisco has been selected for Secretary of the Interior and he has accepted it.

This information was vouchsafed by the President-elect to a delegation of Missourians, who came yesterday to urge the appointment of Judge William Warner of that State to the same position. The delegation was given to understand that there was likely to be a vacancy in the Cabinet, caused by the expected resignation of Justice Field of the Supreme Court and the appointment of one of the new Cabinet officers to his place on the bench.

TARIFF ON SUGAR.

Beet-Growing Farmers of Nebraska Urge Heavy Tax.

HASTINGS, Neb., Feb. 3.—The Beet-Sugar Convention, composed of farmers from all sections of the State, today passed a resolution requesting the Nebraska Congressmen to endeavor to pass a tariff on imported sugar of not less than 1 1/2 cents per pound, and the passage of a law delegating to the President and Secretary of the Treasury power to increase the tariff on sugar to an amount equal to any export bounty paid by any other sugar-producing country, and the placing of this country for the manufacture of beet sugar to be used in the first 50 factories built in the United States, also a suitable tariff on chicory.

THE ZEALANDIA SAFE.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—An Auckland, New Zealand, dispatch says that the Hawaiian steamer Zealandia, Captain Hayward, from San Francisco for Honolulu and Australian ports, arrived at Auckland today. The vessel was several days overdue, and some anxiety was felt for her safety.

Plan for New Cabinet Place.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—A bill providing for the creation of a Cabinet position to be filled by a Secretary of Labor was discussed today by the House Committee on Labor. The committee considered a suggestion that the department should include commerce, labor and manufacture, but no action was taken.

Senator Wolcott's Mission.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Senator Wolcott of Colorado, since his interview with President Faure on Sunday, has seen M. Lohbeau, president of the Senate, and M. Agnion, director of the Bank of France. Mr. Wolcott expects to see M. Mellere, the Premier, Wednesday, after which he will start for Berlin.

Sugar Trust in Germany.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A Daily News special from Berlin announces that a sugar trust has been formed there. The trust is out-poken and makes no concealment that its object is to raise the price of sugar.

French Salvations a Trouble.

The Salvation Army is making itself known in France. A well known medical man of Paris, Dr. Thierry Mieg, decorated with the Legion of Honour, had a startling experience the other day when a lady of the French Army made her way to his surgery.

Exhausted by marching hard work, cold damp and privation—in a terrible condition of nervous breakdown—this girl (for she was little more) had ac-

tually to be supported in the waiting room by two or three of the crowd who through the famous doctor's clinic. In this case, Dr. Thierry Mieg at once prescribed Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

In his own words, this treatment "wrought a miracle." "Dear Doctor," the lady wrote, (of course in French), "only a few days afterwards, 'thanks for the second box of pills which you have sent me, I am not the same person I was. I could never have done the work which I am now able to accomplish. I cannot tell you how much the pills have done for me. I suffered in the head, in the limbs, and especially with extreme nervousness. Under the influence of the pills you gave me I have been able to march, to work hard, and to assist every evening at the services of the Army without fatigue.—Ensign Beaudry."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure not only nervous breakdown, but impoverished blood, anaemia, pale and sallow complexion, weakness, loss of appetite, shortness of breath, pains in the back, nervous headache, all forms of female weakness, hysteria, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, sciatica and palpitations. Bear in mind that these pills are not an ordinary purgative medicine, but a never failing blood builder and nerve tonic. Sold by all dealers in medicine and by Hollister Drug Co., Hobron Drug Co., wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla.

Cleanse your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the most thoroughly reliable alternative ever compounded. For scrofula, boils, ulcers, sores, carbuncles, pimples, blotches, and all disorders originating in vitiated blood, this medicine is a specific. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is equally beneficial as a remedy for catarrh, rheumatism, and rheumatic gout. As a Tonic, it assists the process of digestion, stimulates the sluggish liver, strengthens the nerves, and builds up the body when debilitated by excessive fatigue or wasting illness. Physicians everywhere consider Ayer's Sarsaparilla the best. It is a skillfully-prepared combination of the most powerful alteratives and tonics. No other blood-purifier gives equal satisfaction or is so universally in demand.

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GOLD MEDALS at the World's Chief Expositions.

Ayer's Pills CURE BILIOUSNESS

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY Limited.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

By order of the Executors under the Will of the late Adelia Cornwell, deceased, I shall sell at public auction, at my sale rooms, at 12 o'clock Noon.

Monday, March 1st,

That certain Tract of

Land at Pohakuokauhi,

Wailuku, Maui,

Lying on the makai side of the road to Wailuku, adjoining the land of Kabua, more particularly described in R. F. 4552, L. C. A. 244, and containing an area of 11 72-100 acres.

The above property, now planted with cane, together with all water rights, is under lease to the Wailuku Sugar Co. for a term of ten years from Dec. 1, 1894, at an annual rental of \$350.00, payable semi-annually in advance, lessor paying taxes.

Title perfect. Deeds at purchaser's expense. Terms Cash in U. S. Gold.

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W. S. LUCE

ARE INDEPENDENT

Cubans Want Genuine Autonomy
Not Reforms.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK IN CRETE

Gov. Bushnell Will Not
Appoint Mark Hanna.

Reorganizing British Army—South
Dakota Senatorship—Anglo-
American Treaty.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Senor Palma, head of the Cuban junta in this city, was asked today if the insurgents would lay down their arms upon the promulgation of the plan of reforms for the administration of Cuba. He declined to answer categorically, but said:

"Had genuine autonomy instead of sham reforms been offered to the people of Cuba before they arose in arms the Cubans would surely have accepted it, and therefore bloodshed and total devastation of the island would have been averted. If the Cuban people did not accept the sham reforms then, and then arose in arms for independence, how would they accept them now or enter into any kind of a compromise which has not for its basis the absolute independence of the island? They are sure of success, and one thing is certain; that is, that the Cubans never again will place their neck under the Spanish yoke. They have proved so far they are unable to conquer the Spaniards and govern themselves."

NOT SENATOR HANNA.
Governor Bushnell Will Refuse to Ap-
point Him.

COLUMBUS (Ohio), Feb. 3.—The friends of Mark Hanna admit today that he will not be appointed by Governor Bushnell to the Senate to succeed Sherman. It is reliably reported here that Governor Bushnell has decided to appoint Lieutenant-Governor Asa W. Jones of Youngstown to the vacancy, and that this action is in accordance with the wishes of the Foraker leaders.

The agreement is said to be that General Jones will not be a candidate for election to the full term. This will then give opportunity for a battle between Bushnell and Hanna this winter for election to the full term.

It was stated here tonight on what is considered reliable authority that J. Addison Porter of Connecticut was today offered the private secretaryship to President-elect McKinley and has accepted.

WAR IN CRETE.
There Has Been Another Outbreak on
the Island.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—A special cable dispatch to the Herald from Canea, Crete, says: In consequence of the political murders which have been committed there has been several skirmishes. Communication is interrupted and some villages in the neighborhood have been burned. Several European warships have arrived.

The Governor and Consuls have gone out into the surrounding districts in the hope of preventing more serious catastrophes. The Montenegrin 'gen' d'armes have arrived in Crete. The districts of Canada and Rhetymo are now quieter.

REFORMS PROMULGATED.
Queen Regent Signs But Effect Is Not
a Good One.

MADRID, Feb. 4.—The Queen Regent today signed the plan for the reforms in Cuba. The text of the document will be published on Saturday. Its substance has already been given. Spanish products, according to the reform scheme, will be allowed a rebate of 40 per cent. of the Cuban tariff compared with other imports.

Honors to Corrigan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The report that Archbishop Corrigan is to be elevated to the Cardinalate at the June consistory, while not confirmed, is believed to be highly probable at the Apostolic Delegation here. The see of New York, from its growing wealth and prestige, is in every way entitled to recognition from the Pope, and the prominence lately obtained by its Metropolitan gives stronger credence to the report.

Woman Suffrage in England.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—In the House of Commons today Ferdinand Begg, member for Glasgow, moved the second reading of the bill to confer parliamentary franchise upon women. Mr. Begg's motion was carried by a vote of 228 to 197, and this bill accordingly passed its second reading. It is not likely, however, that it will be advanced any further this year.

Balance of the Sugar Bounty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The sub-committee of the Appropriation Committee, having charge of the sundry civil appropriation bill, today heard members of the House from Louisiana, Nebraska, and California in support of the proposition to pay the balance of the sugar bounty due domestic raisers under the law of 1890, amounting to about \$1,200,000.

Reorganizing the British Army.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—In the House of Lords today the Marquis of Lansdown explained the War Department's scheme for the reorganization of the army. The scheme, which the Government had formulated, he said, included, among other things, the addition of two battalions to the Guards, making nine battalions in

all, and the employment of three of them abroad. It was also intended to add a battalion each to the Highland, Welsh, and West Indian regiments and 5,000 men to the garrison artillery.

PENNSYLVANIA'S CAPITOL.
Fire Works Done in Ancient
Hall.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 2.—The ancient Capitol of Pennsylvania is in ruins. Fire, starting in the rooms of Lieutenant Governor L. on this morning, destroyed the building in an hour and a half. The Legislature was about to reconvene for the afternoon session when the fire burst through the walls and the lawmakers ran for their lives. Quite a number of people were cut and bruised by falling debris or half smothered by smoke, no one was seriously hurt. The most valuable of the State and legislative records which were in the building were saved, but the records and statistics of the Department of Public Instruction were destroyed. The Legislature will find a temporary home tomorrow—the Senate in the rooms of the Supreme Court and the House in the United States District Court. The Legislature will at once take steps to have the Capitol rebuilt.

The total loss is estimated at nearly \$1,000,000, on which there is an insurance of but \$200,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

KRUEGER STRIKES OUT.
Uses Plutu Language in Replying to
Chamberlain.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Feb. 3.—President Krueger was interviewed today on the subject of the speech of Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the House of Commons of Friday, during which Chamberlain said, among other things, that there had been a revival of unrest in South Africa; that recently legislation of the Transvaal Republic was partly contrary to the convention of London, and that President Krueger had not kept his promise to give full and favorable consideration of the grievances of the Uitlanders.

Krueger is quoted as saying: "I strongly disapprove of intermixing the so-called Uitlander grievances with the Charter of the Transvaal. The latter admits of no whitewashing, and no local causes justified such a criminal raid. I have always used, and am still using, all my influence to diminish race hatred, but recent utterances on the other side are adding fuel to the fire."

Mrs. Carew Not to Hang.
LONDON, Feb. 4.—A dispatch to the Times from Yokohama announces that the British Minister to Japan, Sir E. M. Satow, has commuted the death sentence of Mrs. Carew, charged with causing the death of her husband, Walter Raymond Hallowell Carew, secretary of the Yokohama United Club, to a sentence of imprisonment for life.

Yield Too Much.
LONDON, Feb. 4.—A dispatch to the St. James Gazette from Madrid, published this afternoon, says, the outline of the Cuban reforms made public has made a bad impression, being regarded as yielding too much to Cuba.

South Dakota Senatorship.
PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 3.—The vote for Senator in joint session today stood: Pickler, 50; Kyle, 27; Goodykoontz, 24; Ploverman, 10; Bowler, 5; Palmer, 1. The Loup men went to Goodykoontz with the exception of one, who went to Kyle. The Populist caucus tonight took separate ballots, without choice.

Rumors of Trouble.
LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Globe today published a rumor that a serious disturbance had taken place at Johannesburg, in the Transvaal. Nothing has been received to confirm the rumor. It is generally believed to be a stock exchange report.

Famous Stallion Sold.
NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The Marquis of Londeshore, the famous hackney stallion, was sold today for \$12,000 to Walter L. Clark, Glendover Stock Farm, State Island, at the opening sale of the New American Horse Exchange.

No More Pole for Nansen.
LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Daily Chronicle today published the report of an interview with Dr. Nansen, the Norwegian explorer, who is now in London, in which the famous traveler is quoted as saying that he does not intend to make another attempt to reach the North Pole.

Cruiser Brooklyn Icebound.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 3.—Owing to the heavy pack ice it is impossible to move the damaged cruiser Brooklyn from her anchorage at Marcus Hook to the League Island Navy Yard. As yet it has been impossible to ascertain the extent of the damage to the hull to learn the extent of the damage.

The Anglo-American Treaty.
LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 3.—In the State Senate today Senator Murphy (Rep.) introduced a concurrent resolution requesting the two Nebraska Senators to support the pending Anglo-American arbitration treaty without comment. It is believed it will be passed.

Gowdy's Ambition.
CANTON, Ohio, Feb. 4.—Chairman John K. Gowdy of Indiana spent an hour with Major McKinley this morning. He is said to be under consideration for appointment to the post of Consul General at Paris.

Opposed to Cuban Recognition.
HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 4.—A resolution calling upon the President of the United States to recognize the belligerent of the Cuban insurgents was overwhelmingly defeated in the House of Representatives today.

Repairs on the Cruiser Brooklyn.
CHESTER, Pa., Feb. 4.—It is probable that the cruiser Brooklyn will be ready to leave her anchorage on Sunday, provided there is no further damage done in the meantime.

FROM THE CLERK OF THE CIR-
CUIT COURT.

Fernandina, Fla., Feb. 28, 1896.
Mr. J. George Subrer, Druggist City.
Dear George:—Please send a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I would not feel easy if I knew there was none of this valuable Remedy in the house. I have given it a fair test and consider it one of the very best remedies for cough that I have ever found. One dose has always been sufficient, although I use it freely. Any cold my children contract yields very readily to this medicine. I can conscientiously recommend it for croup and colds in children. Yours respectfully,
GEO. E. WOLFF.

Sold by all druggists and dealers.
Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

BIT OF ROMANCE

Kentucky Tragedy and Its Se-
quels.

THE FRUITS OF REPENTANCE

Bourbon Blood in Veins
of Hilo Preacher.

Descendants of the Best of Blue
Grass Blood—Minister
Willis' Find.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The Sun's Lexington, Ky., special says: United States Minister Willis, who died recently in Honolulu, made an interesting discovery while serving his country there. He found that the most eloquent and popular native preacher in Honolulu was a descendant of one of the most noted families in Kentucky, the Deshas. This discovery brings to the surface some hitherto unpublished facts concerning one of the most sensational tragedies Kentucky has ever known. Joseph Desha was Governor of Kentucky from 1824 to 1828. In the latter part of 1828 Isaac Desha, son of the Governor, killed James Baker, a traveler, and robbed him of \$500. He was arrested and placed in jail, and the evidence was so strong against him there was great danger of his being lynched, and he was taken to the jail in Cynthiana for safekeeping. Desha was tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged. While in Cynthiana he tried to commit suicide by cutting a gash in his throat. His life was barely saved.

Owing to his influential family relations much sympathy was aroused in favor of the prisoner after his attempted suicide, and there was a strong effort made to induce Governor Desha to pardon his son. But the Governor held out against it, and it was feared that the son of the Kentucky Governor would have to hang. Finally, after much persuasion and many petitions had been presented to him, the stern old Governor relented, and not long before the expiration of his term as Governor he pardoned his son.

It has been said Governor Desha resigned after pardoning his wayward boy, but this is a mistake. He served out the remaining months of his term and retired from office full of honors. It was supposed that Isaac went to South America and died, and not until Minister Willis' discovery of Desha's descendants in the Hawaiian capital was it generally known that he went to that country.

A few years after Isaac Desha was pardoned G. W. Crawford of Greenup County took a flatboat load of produce to New Orleans. One night while tied up on the bank near Vicksburg a man came to him and threatened to kill him if he did not surrender his money. Crawford recognized the man as Isaac Desha, and asked him what in the world he meant by trying to rob an old acquaintance. Desha broke down and confessed that he had been living the life of a vagabond ever since his father had pardoned him, and he scarcely cared what he did. Crawford talked to him like a brother, and begged him to reform and to not further disgrace his family. Desha listened to his friend's advice, and upon Crawford's invitation he continued on the boat to New Orleans as his guest. Before he reached the city he told Crawford he had decided to change his name and go to a far-away place and try to atone for the wrongs he had committed. He declined to tell Crawford where he intended to go, or the name he intended to take, but the story of the late Minister Willis furnished the sequel to this romantic tragedy.

It seems that he went to the Sandwich Islands shortly after leaving Crawford, and there Isaac Desha, son of the Kentucky Governor, married a native woman, and from this union sprang the eloquent half-breed preacher, who is the most popular minister of the Gospel, as well as the most able in Honolulu. It is doubtful, however, if he knows that he is related by blood to many of the most prominent citizens in Kentucky today.

THE NEW SECRETARY.

Will Enter Upon His Duty at Y
M. C. A. This Morning.

H. E. Coleman, the new Y. M. C. A. secretary, arrived by the Monowai yesterday and has rooms temporarily at the Arlington. He will at once assume his duties, though much of the next few days will be devoted to making acquaintances and seeing the city.

Mr. Coleman is a man of less than 30, of pleasing demeanor and address. He was born at Bloomington, Indiana, and his life has been spent in his native State. Less than two years ago, he graduated at Earlham College, and later took a special course at the Lake Geneva training school. From there he took charge of the Y. M. C. A. at Marion, Indiana, from which place he comes to Honolulu.

Besides being a practical and successful Christian worker, Mr. Coleman has considerable reputation as a physical director. He has five beautiful gold medals won in State athletic contests. For three years he was on the Earlham team of the State athletic tournaments. In 1895 he held the record of the running broad jump, having cleared 20 feet, 10 inches in one

sume his duties, though much of the next few days will be devoted to making acquaintances and seeing the city.

Mr. Coleman is a man of less than 30, of pleasing demeanor and address. He was born at Bloomington, Indiana, and his life has been spent in his native State. Less than two years ago, he graduated at Earlham College, and later took a special course at the Lake Geneva training school. From there he took charge of the Y. M. C. A. at Marion, Indiana, from which place he comes to Honolulu.

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H. E. COLEMAN,
Secretary Young Men's Christian
Association.

leap, lowering his own record of 1891 nine inches.

At the same time Mr. Coleman held the record for the hop, step and jump at 44 feet, 11 inches. A mile run has been made by him in five minutes one second. His pole-vaulting record is nine feet, three inches. Besides being an enthusiast on outdoor sports, the new secretary is a leader in physical culture. He is much pleased with the local gymnasium, and adds that it is one of the best equipped for its size that he has ever seen. Great success in the work is generally predicted for the new secretary.

No radical changes in the plans for work will for the present be made; but some departures will be instituted upon the selection of the new committees in April. Mr. Coleman believes in work with faith, and will see that all of his committeemen have something to do. He is gratified to find in the association so many active working members; and feels that he has the material with which to accomplish much good.

Personally, Mr. Coleman is a quiet, unassuming gentleman who will doubtless "wear well." He bears the reputation of improving with acquaintance and being able to hold his friends. He comes of a family who are devoted disciples of the Society of Friends, an order to which the new Secretary himself belongs.

In New York city last year the deaths numbered 41,652, a decrease from the preceding year of nearly 2,000. Pneumonia seems to have become a more deadly disease in that city than consumption, the former causing 5,402 deaths and the latter 4,995.

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Fire wood at \$12 a cord means a lot of money in a year to the man who keeps house—so does gasoline as a fuel because it burns quickly and cooks—hired cooks are apt to be extravagant. Kerosene is so cheap that people don't mind the burning of it. Oil stoves have been in use for years, but perfection was reached only when the "New Process Blue Flame" was invented. It is economical of fuel and bakes as well as a coal stove. The odor of the oil cannot be detected and they are inexpensive. We've had four lots of them—this is the fifth and they have given perfect satisfaction wherever used. Perhaps you want one. It's here for the asking—and the price.

Golden Anvil Steel Ranges have been in use here for ten years. For wood and coal no better range was ever made. We are selling the last of them for \$50 each—we have had \$80 for the same size before. Unequalled baker for wood or coal.

Pansy Stoves are cheap and servicable. No better iron stove was ever introduced to the Honolulu public. We have three sizes, 6-7-8. They cook well and wear well. Rivals concede their quality and customers will have no other cheap stove. Fifteen hundred of them from our stock are in use on the Islands and they are as good as when first set up.

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THE NEWEST AND LIGHTEST METHOD
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B. F. EHLERS & Co.'s
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J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.
MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.
DEALERS IN

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:
HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Flea-h. Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS—CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Vacuum OILS!

Comparative tests by intelligent Engineers show that these Oils are from 20 to 75 per cent better than other Oils used in this market. That is why they are steadily increasing in use. Other Oils, under variously changing names, are being tried from time to time and discarded.

The "Vacuum"

Is always the same, being manufactured by a patent process in Vacuum. It does not change its name or quality, and it saves money to every one who uses it.

600 W. M. Cylinder Oil,
Vacuoline Engine Oil,
Arctic Engine Oil,
Heavy Dark Lubricating Oil.

These Oils do the work for you, and do it well. Scientific analysis and competitive tests of the Vacuum Oils are solicited. DOES SAVING IN COAL mean anything to you? DOES WEAR AND TEAR on your bearings cut any figure?

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

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DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY IN LONDON,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE CELEBRATED

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Wholesale and Retail Tobacconists,
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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1897.

NO BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

Mr. Gilman, our Consul in Boston, again tells us that even the intelligent men of the well-informed community in and about that city are ignorant of the history of these Islands.

It is one of the curious features of our conduct here, during the last three years, that we have not recognized the supreme value of a cheap edition of a reliable history of these Islands, for the protection of our political and commercial interests. This was suggested to the Commissioners in Washington, when they were negotiating the annexation treaty with President Harrison. Mr. Thurston and Mr. Castle, with their usual snap, saw the value of it, but there was no one to write it. An enterprising publishing house said that half a million of copies could be sold at once, if printed. Professor Alexander's history, revised to date, would have answered the purpose admirably. More than this, there should have been then, and should be now, a reliable cheap edition for free distribution from a bureau in Washington City. Editors, reporters' statesmen and friends need it. Our campaign has been carried with "gush" and not business methods. It seems to be assumed that every one knows all about us. We are like the old man who always assumed too much. "Well, you see," he said to a friend, "Simpkins said he would not agree to it." "Who's Simpkins?" "Why, Simpkins, who lives 'round the corner." "Well, he wouldn't agree to what?" "About that horse trade, of course." "What horse trade?" "Oh, I thought you knew all about it." This is just the way we have talked. Our "information bureau" has been the kindly, sporadic work of a few newspaper correspondents. How many will spend 75 cents for a copy of Thrum's Annual and send it off for information?

The Government proposes to send away 10,000 copies of a "general information" pamphlet. A patent medicine man, advertising a flea powder would send out half a million copies, and if he had our matters in charge, would have established his bureau of information in Washington three years ago. Why? Because he knows how to reach public opinion. We blame nobody, and do not ask, who is responsible? What is everybody's business is nobody's business. An average railway company does more in one month to "inform the public" than we have done in three years. Mr. Thurston published an admirable article on our affairs in the North American Review three years ago. That magazine costs 50 cents per copy, and its circulation is about 20,000. Of course, only a few read it. The article should have been put in leaflets, and half a million copies freely distributed. Men who have great experience in reaching the public, agree in the way to do it. We, here, seem to believe that we know more than they do about it.

No wonder Colonel Spreckels and the Sugar Trust smile at our innocent tactics, and our campaign of "gush," instead of solid, continuous work, the deadly "still hunt" which politicians adopt when they mean business. Our friends in America have the right to complain when we do not furnish them the best information, in the most attractive form. This is not pleasant talk. But it is needed at a time which is momentous, and there is so much at stake. The best work sometimes proves to be unneeded.

sory. We cannot stake on that chance. Captain Hanford trains his men at the guns of the Alert every day, though there is no war in sight. It is the "still hunt" for naval victories when the time comes.

THE BRITISH PACIFIC CABLE.

The New York Tribune takes the United States to task for not pushing the Pacific cable. It says that the British will soon do it, and "it is one of the great causes of her commercial expansion." But the Tribune does not seem to realize the fact that the training of the American people has been, for 40 years, towards the development of internal trade and not external. The Tribune has been the one great conspicuous leader in this education. It is the logical consequence of the protection theory. We are not opposing or discussing protection, but present only the facts. The Tribune, 40 years ago, urged the people to choose between internal trade and foreign trade, and urged the former. American ships were swept from the ocean, and the Tribune said internal trade will be more profitable. It urged that foreign goods should be kept out of the United States, rather than the doctrine of getting American goods into all foreign countries. Putting goods into foreign countries, makes the necessity for vast fleets of vessels and ocean cables. Now the people are slowly understanding that they have neglected that part of trade which creates cables and ships, and the Tribune is disgusted with its own people. We alluded to the same subject several days since in connection with the Nicaragua Canal.

But at last the Americans are waking up to a realizing sense of the situation, and will act. This gradual change of base is our opportunity.

"THE FRIEND" AND THE BACCHANTE.

The Friend, in the interests of decency, protests against the action of the managers of the Boston Public Library, in placing within its halls, as the Friend says, "an extremely lewd statue called the Bacchante," and it declares "that a society which cherishes such art is on the high road to utter rottenness."

We notice this comment, because false notions about "decency" and "lewdness" have laid thousands, if not millions, of suffering women in their graves, and sadly misled as many promising young men. The immorality of the moralists is a most dangerous thing. If the Boston community, imbued with Puritan principles for 200 years, must go to pieces at the sight of a Bacchante, there is something rotten in those principles. They are like the sailor's monkey, which, he said, had plenty of brains, but was only skin deep in his personal piety. Better cross, at once, some Hottentot blood on the Puritan stock and improve it, so that it will have enough staying power to look at a Bacchante and not go to pieces. When God made man, in his own image, he made nothing "lewd" in him. It is the immorality of the moralists that discovers it.

Mrs. D. Lozier, a noted woman, opened a school for girls in New York in 1835. She taught them physiology. The parents withdrew their daughters on the ground that it tended to produce "rottenness" and "lewdness." It was the immorality of moralists. Queen Victoria requires every woman who appears at her court to wear a "very low neck dress." The purists say, "indecent, not ten," but the Queen, though she never reached the moral altitudes of The Friend manages to keep herself out of "rottenness." If the editor of The Friend is sent to represent us at the Queen's Jubilee, as we hope he will be,

must he be led, blindfolded, through the throng of refined, Christian British matrons in their "indecent" dress? Must we take the pure American girl from the streets of Paris, because the Frenchman considers her "lewd" if she walks the streets even in the daylight without escort?

The Chinese Minister at St. James wrote, with much solemnity, to his Sovereign that the European women dressed indecently. The Japanese say that the dress of Europeans, both male and female, is "lewd." Shall we change our dress in order to "save" China and Japan? Did the sights of troops of naked natives, in the early days, corrupt the editor of The Friend? Is the sensitive mind of the learned Professor Brigham made "rotten" by the contemplation of various images without tailor-made clothing in the Bishop Museum? An eminent purist, Mrs. Muldoon, of Hamburg, Conn., became so distressed at the nudity of her three dogs she put them in trousers, or, rather, dressed them in their own "pants." She was consistent and logical. There is nothing more lewd in art than parts of "Paradise Lost," in literature, if The Friend is right. But that wonderful classic is put in the hands of school children. There are a hundred passages in the Bible that the editor of The Friend will dare not discuss with a young girl. Is, then, the Bible "lewd"?

Thousands of refined, educated Christian women look, and their daughters to look, at the Bacchante. They would strike with scorpion whip of indignation The Friend or purist who would intimate that they were plunging into "rottenness." These stand above the common schools of the moralists, and upon a plane, in the sunlight of which the image of God is not stained with the putrid reflections from the minds of demoralized man. If sin, brought through the first parents, clothing into the world, why should not true righteousness dispense with it? The more sin, the more clothing. The less sin, the less clothing. Has the editor of The Friend, in all his admirable contributions to literature, not discovered that the heathen in his darkness sees "lewdness" in the most neutral objects? Where, then, is the fault? In the mind or the object?

A child, standing beside her big dog, looks at a magnificent sunset on the Virginia shore. "Oh, doggie," she cries, pointing to it, "see that sunset." The big dog dashes madly off at a buzzard sitting on the shore. He sees only the buzzard. The pure child does not see it. She looks above it to the glory of the sky. The moralists should stop chasing buzzards and look, with the child, at the sky.

A SUGAR DIET ONLY.

If the Board of Health ordered all of us to live on a sugar diet only, there would be a riot if we had strength enough to make one. An exclusive sugar diet is fattening at first, but after awhile it thins out the blood, encourages boils, takes the life out of the bones and causes the teeth to drop out.

Now we are, as an industrial body, living on an exclusive sugar diet, excepting a little coffee we have just added to it. This exclusive diet gave us a sick spell when the free sugar epidemic struck us several years ago, and it will develop into a pestilence in the future. All of the exclusively sugar countries have found this out. But the people of one country rarely heed the experience of another country, and the most respectable citizens walk, with very wise looks, into the traps of disaster, just as venemous rats get into scrapes.

The intense financial suffering in the United States and Australia is somewhat due to the ignor-

ance of the best uses of land. The people confined themselves to single staples like wheat or corn, or cattle. The American farmers were told years ago to look out for the great wheat fields of the Argentine Republic which would cheapen the cost of wheat, and were earnestly told to diversify their work. No farmer opened his eyes, and if he did, he groaned out: "What else can I raise?" And then went on with his wheat and corn.

But the agricultural cranks, like Marsden, were on hand and secured the establishment of very many agricultural stations, which are gradually changing the aspect of rural life in America. One station does, with rigid scientific accuracy, that which a thousand farmers could not do. These stations have, during the last 15 years, done more for the profit of farming than has been done in a hundred years. No farmer need make any mistake now. The experiment is thoroughly made with the best brain and money of the State. The rapid development of the sugar beet industry is largely due to the fine, accurate experiments of the stations. We need here, especially, the work of such a station, and we are fortunate in having a man to manage it. But the industrial body is fat and lazy on an exclusive sugar diet. The time will come when it will be shaky on this diet, and its sickly voice will pipe out: "Oh, what shall I do?" And Marsden will thunder back at the emaciated invalid: "I told you so. I told you to study up other diets, but you knew it all, and refused."

It is said that there is money for a station, but it has not been used. Anyone who thinks about it may see that out of this single diet political troubles, and, finally, bloodshedding will come. The social forces, in these days, are becoming ugly lions. The true political leader must be an expert lion tamer.

THE WEEPING "NATION."

The Nation (New York) finally gave up its attempt to run this Republic, on the ground that it was in the hands of "adventurers and thieves," and set about reforming the politicians of its own State. It said that Mr. Choate was the best man for Federal Senator, and Mr. Platt was the worst. But Mr. Platt is now Senator, and the Nation is now, as it was in our matters, renting its garments, covering itself with dust and ashes, and filling the woods with lamentation over the wickedness of men who refuse to take its advice.

The Nation, like men who study life through loopholes, does not see that the average voter elects the average man, and that Mr. Platt, and not Mr. Choate, is the average man. If men above the average get into office, it is usually by accident, as it was in the case of President Lincoln. The Nation is willing that Mr. Platt should cultivate, and water, and prune the political tree, but when the fruit is ripe and is ready to drop, it wants Mr. Choate to open his mouth and let it drop in, and asks Mr. Platt to sit on the fence and look on. The Nation has a hard time of it, because it spends its waking hours in kicking at the stone wall of the impossible. Its honesty is not to be impeached, but it needs some instruction from a pot-house politician on human nature, and "the true art of cultivating political plants."

Capt. Julius A. Palmer, upon whose beighted head was recently bestowed the title of Sir Julius, Grand Secretary of "Her Majesty's" Hawaiian Court, says that Liliuokalani's pictures are in great demand in Washington. This calls to mind the comment made by a magazine writer, on the fact that the manager for Divine Healer Schlatter, who has made quite a flurry in some of

the Western States, was in the habit of making a little money on the side by selling photographs of the so-called divine healer. The writer remarked that picture selling was an unusual accompaniment of divinity, but out of the kindness of his American heart he couldn't blame the manager for making the most of his opportunities. Doubtless Sir Julius's next promotion will be to the office of Grand Picture Dispenser and Receiver of Photographic Funds. The dignity which characterized Liliuokalani's first appearance in the States is fast being reduced to public laughing stock through the idiocy of Sir Julius.

The trouble with the Nicaragua Canal Company is this: The contract under which it had rights has expired. The contract provided that no foreign government should have any control over the canal, but the company are trying to put it in the control of the Government of the United States, and the Government of the Central American Republic is mad about it. Then, the contract provided that the Government of Nicaragua should have a lot of "boodle" out of it. But the bill before Congress leaves that out. Senators from the great Middle States are much more interested in getting money out of Congress for post-office buildings than in giving money to a canal project. But, as we reiterate, things are moving, and the fish slowly head for our little net, which we patiently keep open here. The canal will be constructed.

The refusal of Governor Bushnell of Ohio to appoint Mark Hanna to fill the unexpired term of Senator Sherman has all the appearances of a row in the political camp of Ohio. It is known that Hanna could have a place in McKinley's Cabinet if he wished. This honor he refused, but signified his desire to go to the Senate. It now comes to the surface that the Governor of the State has friends of his own, and is not inclined to let Chairman Hanna rule, notwithstanding the splendid management of the national campaign. It will be interesting to note just how deep this rebuff cuts into the soul of the national chairman, the President-elect and their friends, and to what extent it will effect the administration forces in the Middle West.

We hear that a Buddha temple has been erected in Hawaii and that there is a number of Buddha priests in the Islands. Probably the temple is for Shinto worship, as that is the religion of the common people. In importing the Japanese we also import their religion and its teachers. The prospects are that in time the Buddha and Shinto temples will outnumber all other church edifices in the Islands. What the effect of new associations, contact with other people, the example of those who profess other religions will be, on the Japanese residents, will be watched with great interest and with some anxiety by many.

The Bulletin of the Washington State Agricultural Station has just been issued. It states that valuable experiments have been made in the cultivation and analysis of beets. On this the Louisiana Planter says: "The gist of the whole matter is that the State of Washington is exceptionally well adapted to sugar beet production. The industry offers the farmers of that State another and, to them, a new crop, one for which the market cannot be glutted for many years to come."

Two Vessels for Hawaii. The schooner Aloha was cleared for Honolulu yesterday, says the Examiner of Feb. 3, with a cargo of merchandise, valued at \$52,743, and including the following: 1,147 bbls flour, 3,787 cts barley, 600 bbls lime, 17,178 lbs beans, 1,385 sks bran, 20,118 lbs bread, 1,310

lbs hops, 580 pkgs white lead, 4,974 gals wine, 300 cs 97 bbls and 17-bbls salmon, 2,000 redwood posts, 390 cts oats, 100 cs coal oil, 310 bbls hay, 1,690 ft lumber, 137 cts wheat, 4,730 lbs lard, 100 kegs and 90 cs powder, 25 cs champagne, etc.

The brig J. D. Spreckels was cleared for Mahukoua with 100 bbls flour, 709 cts barley, 150 gals wine, 50 cs and 10 bbls salmon, 215 sks bran, 200 cs coal oil, 50 bbls lime, 39 bbls hay, etc., valued at \$2,503.

LOUISIANA STANDPOINT.

"Planter" Takes Issue on Size of Our Sugar Crop.

In reply to a communication from George Osborne of Kukaiau, the Louisiana Planter prints the following in its issue of Jan. 30:

"In this issue will be found a letter from one of our correspondents in the Sandwich Islands, in which he takes issue with us in regard to our fears recently expressed that the rapid growth of the sugar industry in the Sandwich Islands would seriously affect our domestic sugar industry. Our fears were based upon the rapid and entirely unexpected increase in the production of sugar in the Sandwich Islands, far beyond what had been expected, beyond what was declared possible by the agents who negotiated the reciprocity treaty some twenty years ago. That the introduction of these sugars into the United States free of duty can hardly have other than an injurious effect upon our domestic sugars is what we claim.

"A clipping from the Hawaiian Commercial Journal of January 5, that will be found in this issue, states that some 75,000 tons of sugar will be shipped from Hawaii to Atlantic ports this year, and that some 152,000 tons will be shipped to San Francisco. We thus find some 227,000 tons of foreign sugars entering our market free of duty in competition with our home product, while nearly every article that we consume is enhanced 40 to 50 per cent. in value by our own system of domestic duties.

"The Hawaiian crop may not increase much more, but that was the belief twenty years ago when the treaty was first negotiated, and that the total production there now is as large as our production of 1892, and unless we are able to secure more favorable legislation in this country it seems likely that the production in the Sandwich Islands will soon exceed ours. We do not question the sincerity of our correspondent in the views that the expresses, but as a rule the best way to judge of the future is by the past, and we are inclined to believe that the sugar production in Hawaii will increase more rapidly than our conferees there now expect."

Minister to Hawaii.

A private letter from Major Pangborn to a friend here contains the information that his name has been suggested to Major McKinley as Minister to Hawaii. Major Pangborn will be remembered as the gentleman who made an address at Independence Park on July 4th last. He is a prominent republican worker and a man of wealth.

Can't Eat

This is the complaint of thousands at this season. They have no appetite; food does not relish and often fails to digest, causing severe suffering. Such people need the tuning up of the stomach and digestive organs, which a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla will give them. It also purifies and enriches the blood, cures that distress after eating and

Internal Misery
Only a dyspeptic can know, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling and builds up and sustains the whole physical system. It so promptly and effectively relieves dyspeptic symptoms and cures nervous headaches, that it seems to have almost "a magic touch."

Distress After Eating.
"I have been troubled with indigestion for some time. After eating anything that was sweet I was sure to experience great difficulty and distress. Last fall I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and am glad to say that my stomach trouble has entirely disappeared. I can now eat a hearty meal of almost any kind of food and have no trouble afterwards. Hood's Sarsaparilla has also cured me of nervous spells." JOHN H. HONRICHSON, Wheatland, Iowa. Such cures prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. cures nausea, indigestion, biliousness, 25 cents.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.



(From Saturday's Daily.)

The cycling spirit moves with unmistakable vigor in Honolulu just now and no matter whether the baby goes hungry or last year's clothes have to be turned inside out for this year's wear-and-tear, one must have a wheel to be in it. This statement was made to a business man the other day and his disgusted reply was, "Yes, I have a wheel and I'm in it—in the mud on Fort street most of the time." But then that was only one out of the 1,500 riders in the city of Honolulu, Chinamen and Japanese included. That was the case of a man who uses his bicycle as a convenience and not as a pleasure, a man who attends religiously to his bearings keep his tires pumped up "full and tight" allows no chance for the handle bar to turn "just in time to stab you in the chest" and does all other things necessary to the preservation and easy running of a wheel because it is a matter of business. He cares nothing for the nickel-plated handle-bars flashing the sun, or the moon, along the Waikiki road, wants nothing to do with a "starboard and port" light, and cares for nothing but to get to a place and back as soon as possible. However, here are hundreds of others, who, as they stubbornly proclaim the supremacy of their watches, though they may have stopped days ago, make claims that theirs are the best wheels. For these latter have been collected the cycling notes which appear below.

To show the popularity of bicycles, here are just a few ladies who have recently learned to ride: Mrs. Widdifield, Mrs. C. L. Carter, Mrs. E. F. Bishop and Miss Agnes Walker, and still there are more to follow.

The question has been asked: "Why is it that clubs have not already been formed since so many society people have purchased wheels and have learned to ride?" A club was to have been formed at Waikiki tonight, but owing to that feeling which usually comes after dancing 15 or 16 dances, with a dozen or so extras thrown in, the meeting proposed has been postponed to some date included in the present moonlight nights. The membership will be large.

Someone has asked for suggestions to men as to the easiest mode of learning to ride a wheel—some way that will obviate the necessity of some good, but internally swearing friend, trotting along by the side of a beginner and trying, to the best of his ability, to stop that ship-like motion that kills and is the source of so much unsought-for after-dinner muscular exercise, and the cause of a perceptible lengthening of the almond eyes of the Chinese laundryman. Then, here it is in a nutshell: Take your wheel firmly by the bars, put your left foot on the step and jump lightly from the ground off your right, pushing yourself along at the same time. You will not get very far at the first start, but just keep it up until you can run along for quite a distance balanced with your left foot on the step. Gradually place yourself half on the seat, and then more and more at each start, using the pedals little by little. Your collar will melt, but you can learn in one evening and have the pleasure of the after dinner exercise all to yourself.

Then some one wanted to know the names of the different makes of bicycles in Honolulu. A detective would have to be employed to ferret out the many makes that have come into the country during the past four years; but here are the principal ones, with the names of their agents:

Cleveland, Westfield and Walker Special, Harry Walker; Rambler, Columbia, Ideal, Pierce and Hartford, E. O. Hall & Son; Remington, Crescent and Lyndhurst, H. Hackfeld & Co., Imperial and Waverly, T. W. Hobron; Tribune, Hawaiian Hardware Company; Sterling, Frank Atherton; Eldredge, E. D. Tenney; Syracuse, Fred Waterhouse; Barnes, Clarence Macfarlane. Then there are the Union, Eagle, Thistle, Viking, B. & H. Special, Monarch, New Clipper Warwick, and other bicycles which have no agencies here.

As to tandems there are the Tribune, Cleveland, and Rambler.

Then how did the Eagle bicycles get here? Just ask the riders of the U. S. S. Alert.

Black seems to be the favorite color for bicycle frames. Maroon is perhaps next and then come yellow, olive green, pink, blue and other colors.

Captain Griffiths of the bark Albert is an enthusiast on bicycling. He knows of the principal racers, the tracks in the States, big events and can talk on any line whatever pertaining to bicycling matters.

Eldridge wheels will arrive here soon for various people in the city.

Fred Waterhouse has taken the agency for the Syracuse wheel.

No more races for a while. Every one's energies are or should be bent in the direction of the Kewalo track.

The regular annual 25-mile road race will be held in San Francisco on Washington's birthday. The event is causing no small interest and speculation here as some of the riders are known to various wheelmen in the city.

F. W. Davis is doing a rushing business at the academy in Independence park pavilion. His work goes on, rain or shine.

The various bicycle agencies report "business brisk."

In dispatching Joseph M. Hill on a journey around the world the Syracuse Cycle Company have undertaken an enterprise that is new to the bicycle industry. It is already assured that at many points which will be an object of visit he will enjoy special advantages through favors from the highest officials. In China a welcome will await him from the Viceroy of the Empire, Li Hung Chang, himself an adopted chief of the Sycamore Tribe. It is not too much to suppose that the representative of the Syracuse Cycle Company will be accorded honors by the Viceroy that no other commercial ambassador could command. Mr. Hill's mission is not that of a selling agent. It is in the mind of the Syracuse Cycle Company to obtain through the inquiries and observations of an expert an accurate knowledge of the growth of interest in wheeling throughout the wide world. One of the points in Mr. Hill's mission was to see Fred Waterhouse who had sent an order for the celebrated "Crimson Rims." The wheels have not yet arrived but Mr. Waterhouse knows every point about them in advance. Mr. Hill knows his business.

Here are some points taken from people who wax "funny" on bicycle matters:

"Headquarters in the saddle," is a club motto recently adopted.

"Don't be too caustic in your criticism of someone else as he appears in passing. The kindness of nature is shown in the fact that we cannot stand on the curbstone of the boulevard and see ourselves roll by."

"Be alsy on the barking dog. If you can't be alsy, try ammonia in the kiwi pump."

"Don't sit on your wheel like a lump of innocuous desuetude; it hurts the wheel, somehow."

"Politeness is like a pneumatic tire in that it eases many a joint in the journey of life."

RACKET AND BALL.

Tennis is just now claiming no small part of the attention of those interested in the game. The tournament of course is the main topic of conversation. The raising of the standard of playing in Honolulu has put matters in altogether a new light from the years or even a year ago. The additions of clubs to the ranks of the tennis fraternity, bringing with them new talent and the constant hard practice of all the tennis men during the past two months has caused the greatest uncertainty as to where the championship will go. With the Pacifics, the Berelians, the Valley Club, Punahou and Kamehameha in line, constituting in all some 100 men, the tournament must needs be of the most intensely interesting and exciting kind. The competition will be most keen.

As to a meeting of the Hawaiian Tennis Association it must be called for today as this is the last before the 15th of the month, and the constitution of the organization states that it must be held before that date. At the meeting the date of the tournament will be decided on and other matters pertaining to tennis, will be arranged.

Last year's tournament was a great success, and it will be remembered that it took place during the month of May. This time was chosen after due deliberation. It being found after the days are longer and cooler and people more disposed to turn out than later in the year. The same holds true for this year, and it is hoped that although the month of September has been spoken of by many of the tennis men, May will still hold the fort.

Ladies' Day at the Courts of the Berelians and Pacific Tennis Clubs, are being very well attended and the members are gratified to see that more strangers are being brought around by their friends. For the Pacifics the band concert on the Executive building grounds Wednesday afternoons have been a most pleasing feature.

The Junior members of the P. T. C. will give their seniors a good tussle in the next tournament and it would not be at all surprising if they were to win honors. Such players as Willie Roth, Wilder Wight and George Fuller are not to be taken as any small factors in the tournament.

Only about six men play regularly at Punahou, but there is good material even within the ranks of such a limited number. Messrs. French and Babbitt may play together, and if the do, beware Kamehameha!

On the P. T. C. courts Thursday, Messrs. Babbitt and French played against George Fuller and Willie Roth. The Junior P. T. C.'s were beaten, but not until a hard fight.

It is understood that Messrs. R. Woodward and A. A. Maunaloa will represent Kamehameha in the tournament. They played against Messrs. Babbitt and E. Horner on the Punahou grounds the other day and were beaten.

The idea of having players from the

coast complete with men here has not yet been abandoned. Nothing would conduce more to the welfare of tennis on the Islands than to have such competition.

D. Howard Hitchcock of the P. T. C. will be back from Hawaii in time to practice for the tournament. He will probably play in doubles with S. G. Wilder.

Frank Atherton's physician has absolutely refused to allow him to enter the tournament. His playing in company with his brother in doubles against a team from the P. T. C.'s nearly two years ago, will be well remembered by many.

Willow Baldwin, of Makaweli, Kauai, who is well known for his dexterity with the racket, may compete in the tournament, but this is doubtful. If the contests were to be in September there would be no question.

The "Pin" racket is being used quite extensively by tennis players of the city, but the old stand by, the Sears Special still holds its own.

CRICKET CHIRUPS.

The return match between the Honolulu Cricket club and H. B. M. S. Icarus men will be played on the Makiki baseball grounds this afternoon, beginning at 1:30 p. m. Last Saturday the Icarus team was defeated but the members have gotten used to walking on Hawaiian soil during the wee that has passed and so they think they will be able to show the home team a thing or two. Their team will be made up of about the same men with the exception that Captain Fleet will probably not play.

A. R. Hatfield will captain the home Icarus. Herbert Simpson will umpire.

LIGHTLY ON THE WATER.

At 1:30 p. m. today there will be a meeting of the rowing association for the purpose of deciding on whether or no the championship races are to be held in May. In last year's races the four-oared championship shell race and the four-oared junior shell race were both won by the Myrtles. Besides deciding on the point mentioned above, other matters will be considered.

The Myrtle Boat Club is rejoicing over the acquisition of seven very active members. Here are the names: Dr. H. C. Sloggett, F. T. Hayselden, E. B. Barthrop, H. P. Judd, F. Davey, W. Damon, and H. Travenen. Since the election of the above several other applications have been received.

Two or three crews are just starting into training in both shell and barge. Leslie Scott, Donald Ross and several younger members constitute new blood that gives promise of great things in the future.

The Healanis club has taken a new lease of life since George R. Carter became captain. Good evidence of this lies in the fact that since he was chosen captain there has been an addition of 25 members. He has taken the new men and trained them in the new methods. The older members are acquainted with his methods and so he will not spend much of his time with them until the regatta approaches. Then he will take all in hand and train them together.

Charles Walker is now engaged in building a two-oared sliding seat coaching shell so that George Carter or any other coach can take out two men at a time and have them directly under their eyes at all times.

Financially the Healanis have not been very "flush" lately but they have looked the matter straight in the face and have decided to cut down all expenses so as to pay their debt incurred by the building of the new house.

For this reason no new boats will be ordered this year unless the way be clear to purchase a new barge which is very much needed.

Not much practice was done in December and January but it will soon pick up and things will boom. A series of club races will be the next move this to stimulate more interest and keep the members in good trim.

The Lelanis are not saying very much; but just wait until they get their club house and then watch things fly!

BAT AND BALL.

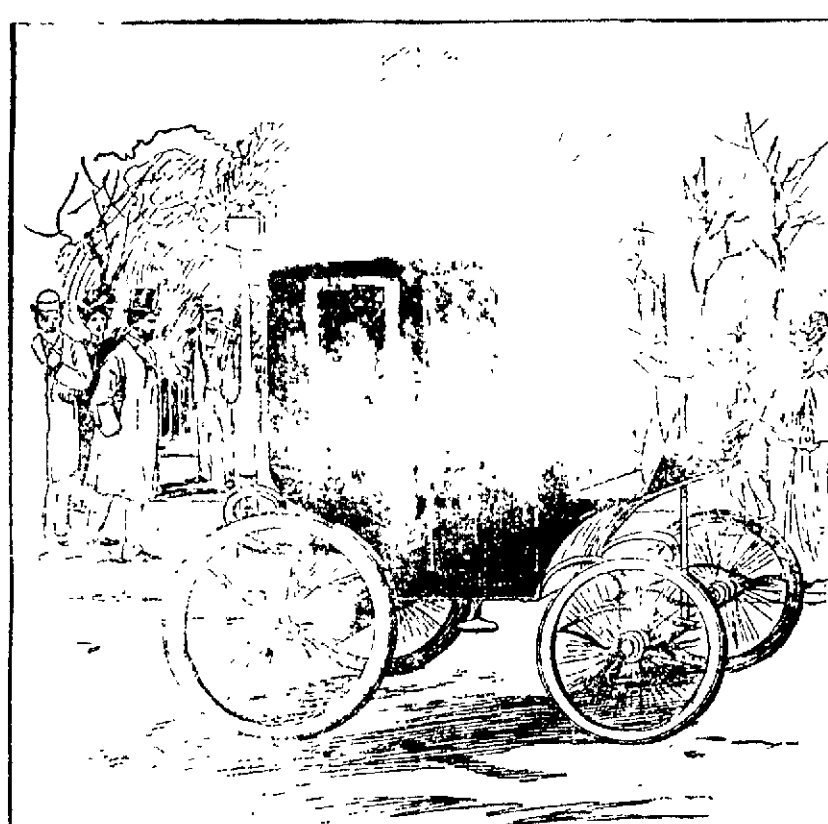
In regard to baseball there isn't very much. The St. Louis boys started out with a team about three weeks ago and have since that time been clamoring for a meeting of the association for the purpose of deciding on an early season. Whether some of the other teams or rather members of last year's teams are trying to give the move a black eye or whether they haven't found any time, is not known, but it is a fact that although it has been several times sought to get the baseball men together there has been a conspicuous absence on each occasion.

Now the St. Louis baseball men are not the only ones who want the meeting. There are the Regiments shorn of their last year's players and only Cunha and one or two others to fall back on as a nucleus for a new team. Absolutely nothing has been done in their ranks and why? No meeting of the association to see how matters stand. They tried to get Bonnie Lemon but whether he is true to his alma mater, Kamehameha, or whether he is waiting to see the "lay of the land," he has not given the gunholders an answer yet.

How quiet the twinkling Stars keep, though, not a word about baseball from them. One might take them for anything but baseball players. Why, Lionel Hart doesn't even know how to pitch any more and as for Harry Wilder he started to put on his witten the other day and got it on the wrong hand.

Rumor has attributed a motive to their extreme quiet. "Going to have a new man from Boston," say the old timers.

The summary of the whole situation is contained in the following remark of Captain Coyne, manager of the Regiment team (that was) yesterday: "We are in a muddle that's a great big puddle and when it rains enough to clean the dirt out of our eyes then we'll begin to see what is to be done."



HORSELESS CABS IN NEW YORK.

A cab company in New York is about to begin running five horseless cabs by contract with the city. Should the experiment prove successful, compressed air will be the motive power on all the company's cabs.

BY SEVEN WICKETS

Icarus Men Win Easily From Home Team.

Interesting Game on Makiki Ball Grounds Saturday—Finest Work on Hawaiian Soil.

If people in Honolulu have the idea that a good cricket game cannot be gotten up here they would have been easily convinced to the contrary had they been present at the game between H. B. M. S. Icarus and the Honolulu Cricket Club teams on the Makiki baseball grounds Saturday afternoon. In the first game between these two teams the Icarus men were beaten but they rallied and on Saturday afternoon bested their opponents to the tune of seven wickets.

Captain Silk of the Icarus team won the toss, and chose to send the home team to the bat. Notwithstanding the admirable batting of Herbert, who sent the ball away from the wickets as he might have brushed away bothersome flies, and that of Catton, together with the steady work of Mackintosh, the home team retired with the small score of 24.

In the second innings the home team retired with 42, thus leaving the navy men 22 runs to make to win the match. When Silk, Holland and Pike were put out, the H. C. C. score was only 3 to the good. Garrett then went to bat and made the remaining 3 runs in as many minutes, this giving the match to the Icarus eleven with 7 wickets to spare.

For the Icarus the playing of Silk, Holland, Pike, Garrett and Edwards was especially commendable. In the home team, Mackintosh, Herbert, Vincent, Hatfield, Ahlo and Murray did excellent work.

Following is the official score:

FIRST INNING, H. C. C.	
A. Herbert, c Silk, b Mosley.....	1
A. St. M. Mackintosh, c Silk, b Edwards.....	0
J. Vincent, b Edwards.....	2
H. V. Murray, b Edwards.....	0
L. Ahlo, b Edwards.....	0
A. R. Hatfield (Capt.), b Edwards.....	0
R. L. Auerbach, c Silk, b Edwards.....	0
David Shanks, c Mosley, b Edwards.....	0
R. Catton, not out.....	3
W. L. Stanley, b Edwards.....	1
C. H. W. Norton, c Silk, b Edwards.....	0
Byes.....	2
Leg byes.....	1
Wide balls.....	1
Total.....	24

FIRST INNING, ICARUS.	
Mosely, b Mackintosh.....	1
Briggs, b Mackintosh.....	2
Pike, b Mackintosh.....	14
Silk (Capt.), b Hatfield.....	3
Edwards, b Mackintosh.....	7
Holland, b Mackintosh.....	6
Liversidge, c Norton, b Hatfield.....	6
Boyce, b Mackintosh.....	7
Woods, b Hatfield.....	7
Garrett, run out.....	0
Windows, not out.....	0
Byes.....	5
Total.....	46

SECOND INNING, H. C. C.	
Herbert, b Edwards.....	2
Shanks, c Pike, b Edwards.....	2
Mackintosh, c Pike, b Wood.....	9
Vincent, c Garrett, b Edwards.....	0
Hatfield (Capt.), b Garrett.....	2
Murray, c Boyce, b Garrett.....	2
Ahlo, b Garrett.....	0
Catton, b Mosely.....	4
Auerbach, c and b Garrett.....	2
Stanley, run out.....	1
Nofton, not out.....	1
Byes.....	5
Total.....	42

SECOND INNING, ICARUS.	
Silk (Capt.), b Hatfield.....	7
Holland, run out.....	5
Pike, b Mackintosh.....	8
Garrett, not out.....	1
Wood, not out.....	2
Byes.....	2
Total.....	25

Rowing Association Meeting.

A meeting of the Hawaiian Rowing Association was held in the law office of A. G. M. Robertson shortly after noon Saturday. There was present de-

legates from the Myrtle, Healanis and Lelanis boat clubs. After a short discussion it was decided that the championship races take place in the month of September, the date to be decided on at the regular annual meeting of the association, to be held in July. These races will be rowed at Pearl City, as in the case of the races of last year, and will probably be the week before or after the regular regatta day, which occurs on the third Saturday in September.

SATURDAY'S TARGET MEETS.

Company E Defeats F and D Bests F and G.

Companies E and F shot a tie score in a match at Kakaako butts Saturday morning. The totals were 408. Company E won Creedmore, the opposing team having recorded a miss.

Company D won in the three-cornered contest with F and G. The scores were 406, 406 and 383. In this match F recorded another miss, which decided the shoot in favor of D. The native boys fell a little low and D was handicapped in not having W. H. Smith, Wilder and Buchanan at the butts.

Company B shot a practice score over Iwilei range Saturday afternoon, and will meet the police next Saturday.

INCREASED TRADE.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Add to Their Quarters.

The past year has been a good business one for the Hawaiian Hardware Co., and their trade has so greatly increased that they feel obliged to add to their show rooms. In order to facilitate the transaction of business and to better accommodate customers interested in agricultural and ranch implements, they have recently leased the large store formerly occupied by H. W. Schmidt & Sons on Fort street a few doors above their present stand. The company will continue to occupy the same store they have used since the incorporation while the other will be a sort of branch. In their old today the talk is on stoves.

Message From Home.

By the Gaelic one of the sailors aboard the British bark Northbrook received a letter from his mother at his home in Kent. Below the address were written the words "To be opened aboard the ship Northbrook." The letter was opened and inside was an envelope addressed back to the writer. In pitiful language the mother wrote of how through the English papers she had read the news of the arrival of the Northbrook in Honolulu with seventeen men dead. She had no means of knowing whether or no her son was among the number as no particulars were given, simply the appalling statement of seventeen men, constituting nearly the whole crew, dead.

Chinese Shipped Out.

Chinese in quarantine were shipped out yesterday. Most of them went by the Kinau. They were distributed as follows: Lahaina, 19; Laupahoehoe, 24; Honoumuli, 60; rejected, 9. The 26 free men were liberated. In the afternoon Jack McVeigh and all of his guards came to the city. They will likely now enjoy a long respite from quarantine duty.

Whaling Captains.

Capt. Joseph Whiteside is to take command of the steam whaler Navarch of New Bedford on her cruise to the Arctic Ocean next season; Capt. M. Van B. Millard will command the Belvedere; Capt. E. L. West, formerly mate of the Belvedere, goes out a captain of the Horatio; Capt. James A. Tilton will take charge of the steam whaler Narwhal, and Capt. H. Bodfish the Beluga.

Treasurer Amusement Co.

At the request of a number of the stockholders in the Amusement Company, of which R. I. Scott is the promoter, Mr. Fred B. Oat was chosen, and has kindly agreed to act as treasurer. As soon as the money (\$1,000) is collected, it will be put into Mr. Oat's hands, when it will be deposited in Spreckels' Bank.

FOR SALE OR LEASE THE Ahupuaa Mapulehu

ON MOLOKAI.

(Opposite the Port of Lahaina.) Extends 2½ miles from sea to mountain; fenced and well grassed, timbered and plenty of water convenient and accessible; valuable fish pond and sea fishery; good harbor; weekly steamer; will carry 600 head of stock; several hundred acres suitable for cultivation; coffee, oranges, bread fruit and taro growing on the land.

Two good dwelling houses, piped water; climate cool and bracing; good roads; will be disposed of on moderate terms, as a whole, or in quantities to suit. Inspection invited.

Apply to DR. A. MOY, P. O. Box 1814-3m, Honolulu.



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Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Flows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

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G. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

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BUBONIC PLAGUE

Ravages of the Disease Among Lower Classes.

SELDOM ATTACKS EUROPEANS

Cause of Plague Due to Filthy Condition.

Was Known in Syria Early in Christian Era—Continued Periodically Since Then.

Misfortunes never come singly, the proverb says, and India's woful experience just now affords a fresh illustration of its truth. Owing to the failure of her crops last spring and again this last autumn, a large portion of her immense population is threatened with starvation. And right on top of that distress comes a pestilence the very mention of which strikes terror to millions of hearts. The first of these two evils is operative over a considerable extent of territory, and deaths from that cause in the whole Empire are said to number a thousand daily. As yet the new comer confines its work to a single city, Bombay, and thus far its victims number less than a hundred a day. But the history of similar visitations in previous years justifies the expectation of a rapid increase of the plague before it begins to subside, and the reported flight of 200,000 residents (about one-fourth of the total number) offers vivid testimony to the panic which has been created by the outbreak.

This alarm will be better understood when one recalls the fact that the disease which is called the "bubonic plague," or "bubonic fever," in the cable dispatches, is identical with a malady which has raged repeatedly in Asiatic countries in epidemic form in the last eighteen centuries, and with the "Black Death," which ravaged Europe in the Middle Ages. It has also reaped a terrible harvest in Egypt and Libya.

This disorder is marked by a sudden attack of high fever, the patient's temperature rising to 105 degrees, or even higher, and is attended with headache, thirst and stupor, which rapidly advance to a state of coma. Death often occurs within twenty-four hours of the first manifestation, although the average run of the disease in a fatal case is about two days. Between twelve and twenty-four hours after the beginning of the attack a glandular swelling, hard, and tender to the touch, usually appears in the groin, armpit or neck, most frequently in the groin. These characteristic tumors, or buboes, give to the malady one of its familiar names. Sometimes death overtakes the victim before the swellings appear. In other cases the tumors suppurate, especially if the patient lives beyond the second or third day. Suppuration is usually regarded as a promising sign. On the other hand, the development of spots on the skin, or of internal hemorrhages attended with the vomiting of blood, is regarded as a most alarming symptom. The proportion of cases which end in death has been placed by some authorities at 50 per cent., but this seems to be an underestimate. Many epidemics can be cited in which two out of three sufferers died; in other instances the mortality was 90 per cent. It is even declared during certain visitations of the plague along the banks of the Volga not one person survived who was once attacked. If, however, the victim holds out for five days he generally gets well, although his recovery may not be wholly effected for a month.

As to the precise cause of this malady there is some uncertainty. The "Encyclopaedia Britannica" describes the bubonic plague as "a febrile disease, depending on the reception into the body of a specific organic contagion. Analogy makes it probable that this contagion is a living organism of the class 'bacteria,' but the suspected organism has not yet been discovered." The fever is somewhat allied to typhus, and has even been called the typhus of hot climates; but this designation is not accepted by experts.

The most powerful of the various influences that promote the spread of plague is uncleanness. It invariably breaks out in those quarters of a city where the dwellings are overcrowded and surrounded by filth. This was notably the case in Canton and Hong Kong during the visitation of 1894, and in Pali, India, in 1896. Of the last-mentioned city it was said that the "filthy beyond conception." An impoverished condition of the blood due to scanty food is another contributing cause. More than one outbreak of the plague, like the present one in India, has been preceded by or was attended with a famine. It will thus be seen that it is the natives, and natives of the humblest classes, who perish at such times rather than Europeans and Americans. Not that it is habitually neat and well nourished in a city like Bombay escape altogether, but they are not usually exposed to the plague, because they live in a different quarter of the city from that in which the outbreak first occurs. And even when affected they usually survive. Of the English soldiers in Hong Kong who were called upon in 1894 to perform the work of disinfecting certain districts, one was attacked with the fever, but only two died. Physicians of foreign birth too seem to enjoy a special immunity while treating the plague-stricken in China, India and other countries. For these reasons European and American residents in such localities often evince a surprising indifference.

The immediate cause of the spread of the disease, however, is apparently, in most cases, breathing the air of the sick-room, not in a temporary fashion, but hour after hour, by co-tenants of the dwelling. For this reason, the chief means resorted to by the sanitary boards in order to check the progress of the plague is to remove the patients to a separate hospital, and thus effectually isolate them from their friends and neighbors. Of course, the ignorant natives in China, India and other countries which are practically under European rule do not like this, and a vigorous enforcement of the wise policy here referred to is almost sure to provoke riots. Such disturbances have already occurred in Bombay, and they were witnessed in Hong Kong in 1894.

Another measure similarly provocative of popular resentment is the destruction of the filthy native quarters where the plague breaks out. In anticipation of such treatment, the natives often seek to conceal the extent to which disease prevails among them, and thus retard the work of the sanitary authorities. Flushing the streets and sewers and the free use of certain cheap disinfectants are also resorted to by way of precaution. Prevention, however, is all that is sought. Cure appears to be out of the question. Finally, with a view to hastening burial, coffins and graves are sometimes prepared in advance by the thousand.

In some plague-stricken localities the rats are affected in the same manner as human beings. This fact has been repeatedly noticed in China and India, and suggests the possibility that the soil becomes poisoned. The simultaneous development of the plague at several points where it has prevailed in previous years is also cited as showing that the bubonic fever may be miasmatic as well as contagious, like anthrax and the "steppe murrain." However, low-lying lands are not the only ones subject to this awful visitation. Plains and granite hills from 5,000 to 7,000 feet above sea level have also witnessed an outbreak.

The bubonic plague appears to have been known in Syria, Egypt and Libya during Trojan's reign, early in the Christian era. But the first well-authenticated invasion of Europe did not occur until about 543-46, when it appeared in Constantinople and spread to Italy and Gaul. The next great invasion began about 1346, and proceeded, it is thought, from Tartary to the Crimea and Sicily, whence it reached pretty well over the continent and across into England. At irregular intervals for more than three centuries it swept this city and that with appalling havoc, reappearing again and again in the same spot. Among the most impressive death records of that period are the following: 1427, Danzig, 80,000; 1465, Paris, 40,000; 1570, Moscow, 200,000; 1576, Venice, 70,000; 1656, Naples, 300,000 in five months, and 1604-65, London, 68,536 out of a population of 460,000, two-thirds of whom fled the city. During the sixteenth century China was "nearly depopulated" with the plague, it is said, while in the single year 1603 no less than 1,000,000 lives were lost in Egypt. Since the outbreak in Marseilles in 1720, when the deaths numbered from 40,000 to 60,000, the plague has receded toward the Bosphorus, and has scarcely been seen again in Europe except in that vicinity. But it has continued its unsystematic ravages in Northern Africa and in certain parts of Asia.

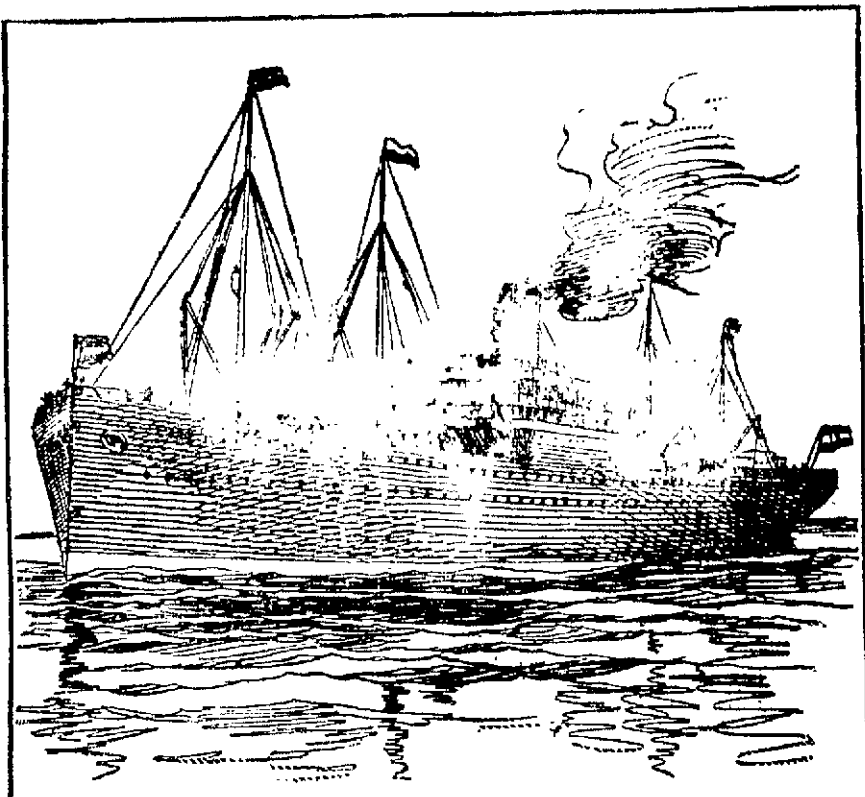
Curiously enough, India seems to have been spared until early in the present century. It was for ages a proverb that that region eastward of the river Indus. But in 1815 there was an unmistakable epidemic of this class in the northern part of the Bombay Presidency, and another was experienced in 1816 with lingering traces of the evil in that neighborhood until 1820. Further to the eastward, in Pali, Rajputana, there was a still more violent outbreak in 1836; but the extreme heat of 1837 was credited with extinguishing the germs so effectively that no further trouble was experienced there. Up at the head water of the Ganges, on the southwestern slope of the Himalayas, in the province of Gurwhal, there were five mysterious epidemics between the years 1822 and 1877. The disease was known locally as the "maha murree," but investigation has shown that it was substantially identical with the bubonic plague of China, Persia and Egypt. All of these places, be it observed, are in Northern India. The outbreak in Bombay, first reported in September of the present year, appears to be the first on record in India at any point so far south.

FIRE AT BOAT BOYS.

Mate of Vessel Near Boat Landing Uses Revolver.

Shortly before 9 o'clock Saturday night a couple of the boat boys ran up to the police station and reported that they had been fired at with a revolver in the hands of the mate of a bark at one of the wharves near the landing. Captain Hookano was sent down to investigate but could find nothing definite. Shots had been fired, but in ways uncertain as to the direction from whence they came. The story told by one of the native boat boys Sunday was about as follows: "At about 8:30 o'clock the mate in question came to the landing in a somewhat excited condition. He made things lively for a little and ended up by striking Kaulana, popularly known as 'Shark'.

"To appease matters somewhat he asked four of us to go up and take a drink with him at one of the saloons. We followed and upon arriving in the appointed place, the mate slid out the back door. We ran after and followed him to the vessel. There we lost sight of him for a time as we got about half way there, but we were fired at as from a revolver and before we got to the landing two more were fired. As near as we could make out they came from the mate of the vessel. Nothing was done as to it, it would have been impossible to prove anything."



THE GREAT SHIP PENNSYLVANIA. The Pennsylvania, the largest ship in the world, will soon commence running regular trips between New York and Hamburg. She was constructed in Belfast, is 600 feet long and but 80 feet shorter than the Great Eastern. She will carry 1200 passengers.

MINES IN ALASKA

Engineer Quinlan of the Mauna Loa Talks.

Good Mines Located But Dissension Lost Them Opportunities. Four Men Dead.

James Quinlan, assistant engineer on the steamer Mauna Loa, is one of the men who has searched for gold under all the trials afforded by a prospecting trip to Alaska. He was snow-bound, and suffered and starved on Kodiak Island. Quinlan and his companions had a hard time of it, but the man who has now made Honolulu his home port can talk of the experience with very little of a shudder. He and his special partner, Durham, another steamship engineer, stood the pains and penalties of the enterprise better than any of the others.

There were an even dozen in the co-operative company, and they chartered the schooner Golden Gate, fully manned, and, as they thought, amply provisioned. They sailed from San Francisco in April, 1895, and were 32 days making the objective point. The weather there at this period was almost perfect. Prospecting and building were inaugurated. All hands were willing and industrious. A model camp was established, and from time to time the prospectors returned to headquarters with most satisfactory specimens of gold ore. It was low-grade, but there was plenty of it. Early in September they found several cliffs, almost mountains of gold-bearing banks. All were highly elated. Besides the certainty of enrichment they had in close view the prospect of profitable settlement or conclusion of the project. There had been nervousness over the tenacity of some of the San Francisco men interested.

About the middle of September the Golden Gate set sail for the Golden Gate. She carried all of the crew and four members of the syndicate. The eight remaining continued to prospect, and test and build. Incidentally they began to prepare for the expected severe weather. It was figured that the schooner, if she had favorable winds, would be able to return that fall. She has not been back there yet.

"On the 15th of October," said Mr. Quinlan, last evening, "it began to snow. This continued daily, and often with terrific winds—regular nor'easters—until the 7th of May next.

"It was cold all the time," continued the engineer, quietly. "The fall of snow was so heavy that we could never do better in the way of walking than to waddle up to our waists. A couple of the fellows from Canada tried to make snow shoes, but somehow could never contrive anything of that sort that would stand. It was an odd thing that Durham and myself, who had just come from South Pacific runs on the Alameda, stood the Arctic weather better than any of the fellows who had been accustomed to severe winters all their lives. My friend and I made two trips in a ship's boat we had kept to Kodiak settlement. They were short of provisions there, but gave us all they could possibly let go.

"We came down, finally, in the evening to nothing but coffee and biscuits, regular hard tack. On returning in the boat once from Kodiak we were given our greatest shock. She overturned right at our beach, and with our business and disappointment over the loss of the stores, we were laid up a full month.

"Not considering the suffering at all, I could not winter that way again for \$5,000 in advance. We all came to hate the sight of each other. Sometimes the mere salutation of 'Good morning' would be enough of a pretext for a fight that would become general. Morning after morning we would arise, speak not a word, prepare for breakfast, eat such as there was and go back to our bunks a silent, sullen crew. We had playing cards but after awhile a game would mean a fight. We had a few books but the fellows who did read knew them by heart in a couple of months. There was some hunting, but never a thing was caught. The only game was a few birds, and they were very shy. Many times I carried a gun

and waded in the snow till I was well-nigh exhausted.

"In summer the shallows near the beach were alive with fish, but in winter the schools were miles at sea. The United States Government ought to have inspectors up in that country. Now, I don't want to tell you any fish stories, but with two hauls of a 600-fathom net, I saw the company's men up there take in 93,000 salmon. This was at Karlock. A launch and steam power were used. The fault, or criminality, was that besides the 93,000 salmon there were thousands of cod and halibut and other fish. These outsiders were simply chucked on the beach. The companies should be prosecuted for not putting the intruders back into the sea.

"Oh, yes; life in the camp. Well, it was the same soul-trying thing right along. Three of our mess died during the winter and one afterwards at San Francisco. We had no medicines, and the food was no good for weak men. I tell you, it was tough to offer a dying man coffee and hard-tack. One of the fellows falled four miles from camp and it took Durham and myself six hours to get him into the log house. That was one of the toughest jobs we had. The passing away of these men there in a land of snow did not seem a bit like the visitation of death in a town or even on board a ship. All of us knew weeks ahead when one of the fellows was on the road to the unknown land. When a man did go it was simply like the end of a long watch.

"During the summer of 1896 Durham and myself worked on the salmon steamers, waiting for our advices to come to Karlock. Never a letter did we get. Just before the last home voyage of the Doar, the mail boat, we went back to the old camp and relocated the claims in our own names. We had heard rumors of underhand dealing at San Francisco. The situation with regard to the mines or prospects is unchanged, except that we have had several very good offers, and expect some time to sell well. The Treadwell stamps up there, you know, handles gold ore that runs only \$2 a ton. The milling is but 30 cents a ton.

"The profits of the salmon fisheries are almost as great as of the gold mines. The season I put in the company packed 164,000 cases of labor. Well, I happen to know that they made just exactly \$1 on each case. It is a rattling fine business. I see that the Japanese have tried to drive out the Indian and Chinese laborers, but they have been unable to do it, and their Government has stopped them from going there."

KODIAK ISLAND.

Captain Potter of the Bark Alden Besse Was There in '95.

Referring to a recent article on Kodiak Island in this paper, Captain Potter of the bark Alden Besse spoke yesterday of his experience at the place. It seems that he was up there with the Alden Besse in the summer of 1895, awaiting a salmon catch, and while thus waiting, a little steamer from San Francisco, and owned by the Alaska Packer's Association, came along. Captain Potter boarded her and took a little trip. The steamer approached very close to the shore of the island, the water being very deep, even to the land, and blew her whistle. Soon after, one of the miners came off in a canoe, took some letters, gave others in return, and after a few minutes' conversation, returned to his work. Captain Potter has specimens of gold ore from Kodiak Island.

Map of Honolulu.

Mr. M. D. Monsarrat, the surveyor, is just now very busy on a map of the city of Honolulu which extends from the water front to a position just above the Govt Electric Light Works in Nuuanu valley, and from the Fertilizer works in Kailua to Diamond Head. It is 6x11 1/2 and on the scale of 500 feet to the inch. In the lower left hand corner are maps of the islands, the Island of Oahu and Pearl Harbor. The map of the city will show all of the principal places, the streets, principal business houses and private residences, public buildings, parks, artesian wells, alarm boxes and hydrants. In fact it will be a perfect guide to everything of importance in the city.

Some New Rifles.

Mr. Henry Brewer, representing the Winchester Fire Arms Company, was a passenger for Shanghai by the Gaelic. He goes to Orient to display, explain and introduce the new 1897

models of navy and army rifles turned out by his concern.

While in Honolulu, Mr. Brewer called upon Minister Cooper and exhibited to that official the new life destroyers. Mr. Cooper called in Captain W. E. Wall and Mr. F. S. Dodge of the Sharpshooters' Company to examine the guns and the ammunition. There were in the lot two 36-caliber navy and one 30-caliber army rifles. All carried a long steel-clipper bullet.

The bullets will pierce through five inches of plank, and will easily go through an ordinary bulk-head. In the hands of Sharpshooters the guns would be exceedingly valuable, especially as they have a long and accurate range. They are put up after a Lee pattern, which, also, Mr. Brewer's house was instrumental in bringing to the attention of the army and navy. It is not unlikely that a sample of the new rifle will be ordered for experiment here.

MINISTER WILLIS

What Patronage Did for Him in Congress.

Did More for His Constituents Than His Predecessors and Then Turned Down.

Said a well known Kentuckian to a representative of The Star today:

"On the eve of a change of national administration, when the question of patronage will cut so prominent a figure, let me give you a story showing how disastrously patronage sometimes bears on the fortunes of a public man. Albert S. Willis, who recently died in Honolulu, served ten years in Congress from the Louisville district, and it is conceded, accomplished more substantial things for his constituents than any of his predecessors had been able to do. He was an earnest, industrious, a patient and capable man, who went to the bottom of things, and kept the interests of his people always in mind. Among his achievements, he secured the establishment at Louisville of the American Printing House for the Blind; the appropriation of a million dollars for the erection of a new custom house and post office there; the opening free to navigation of the canal at the falls of the Ohio, and large sums for improving the Louisville harbor. He had been of great service to his people otherwise, and when he offered, for re-election the last time, was one of the most influential men in the House and chairman of the rivers and harbors committee. One would suppose that a constituency which had been so very well served, and which could promise itself so much more from a man who had shown such aptitude for legislation, would be at pains to keep him in commission. But his constituency, turned him out. And for what? A post office! He made a recommendation contrary to the wishes and the pressure of the party managers in Louisville, and they beat him for renomination at the primaries. That, of course, in a district which was then overwhelmingly democratic, sealed his congressional fate, and he passed off the scene.

"The story is one of credit to Mr. Willis throughout. Mrs. Thompson, a woman of capacity and of high social position, was the postmistress of Louisville and was seeking reappointment. Her antecedents were democratic, but she had obtained the office from Mr. Hayes and had held it through the administrations of Gen. Garfield and Gen. Arthur, and, having acquitted herself well in the place, she was now asking reappointment at the hands of Mr. Cleveland, then in his first term as President. The decision lay with Mr. Willis, the representative of the district, who, both because of her good record in office and because she was a woman, showed a disposition to recommend Mrs. Thompson for another term. But the party bosses in Louisville protested. The office was of some local consequence, and they insisted that it should be filled by some active member of the party. A great deal of feeling was aroused, and, on account of Mrs. Thompson's distinguished connections, it extended outside of the state. It was an embarrassing situation for Mr. Willis. He knew what the threat of the bosses meant, and he was anxious to remain in Congress. But he stood his ground and recommended Mrs. Thompson; she was reappointed, and he was retired permanently from a body where he had attained considerable prominence and had served his people in all of their larger affairs conspicuously well.

"This is a true story without embellishments, and it speaks volumes in support of the contention that patronage is a curse to public men. They are much oftener snared than helped by it, and many of them in their hearts would be glad to be rid of it all. Not improbably, if Mr. Willis could have escaped that little ward squabble, he would have remained in Congress for years longer than he did. He was a model representative, and it is positively pathetic to think of his having been forced out of Congress for the reason and in the way he was."

MURDERER BUTLER.

Refuses to Admit His Identity and May Fight Extradition.

Frank Butler, alias Harwood, alias Lee Weller, the notorious Australian murderer, who was captured by the American and Australian detectives on board the Swallow on the morning of the 23 inst., is still in the tanks in San Francisco awaiting extradition. Butler is jovial and indifferent as to results. A morning paper published what was reported to be a confession by Butler, but he has denied the authenticity of the confession, and states that when ready he will write over his signature. Butler has employed a firm of attorneys, and may fight extradition. A quantity of money, jewelry and papers in the name of Lee Weller and Frank Harwood were found among Butler's effects.

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As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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UNION SERVICES

John R. Mott at Central Union Church.

RELIGION AMONG YOUNG MEN

Bismarck's Opinion of Students of Universities.

Growth of Christian Students Federation Established Throughout the World.

Central Union Church was filled with people last evening, assembled to hear the address of Mr. John R. Mott, Secretary of the World's Students' Christian Federation, on the subject of his work. The congregations of the First Methodist and Christian Churches were also present. On the rostrum were: Rev. D. P. Birnie, pastor of Central Union Church; Rev. H. W. Peck, of the First M. E. Church; Rev. J. M. Monroe, of the Christian Church; Mr. H. E. Coleman, General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and the speaker of the evening.

Preceding the address of the evening, Mr. Birnie introduced the new Y. M. C. A. Secretary. Mr. Coleman spoke for a few minutes of the objects and work of the Y. M. C. A., and of his plans here. He spoke of his acquaintance with Mr. Mott and the grand work that that gentleman was carrying on.

After being introduced by Mr. Birnie, Mr. Mott said that a great German scholar had truly remarked that the greatest thinkers of the world were young men, the student class. Martin Luther once took off his hat to a party of school boys, and, upon being asked why he did so, replied: "They represent the burgo-masters, the chancellors, the scientists and the teachers of the future." Macaulay said that the first men in Parliament, in professional life and business were from the universities. How much more so is this today? In the United States 1 per cent of the men today were college and university. They held 58 per cent of the political positions; the other 99 per cent held but 42 per cent of the positions in the public service.

Turn to Germany. On an occasion Prince Bismarck met deputations from all departments of life in the empire. After meeting several, the Prince saw a strong deputation approaching. He made great preparations to receive it, and remarked that it was the most influential of all. They represented the students of Germany. The students of the colleges and the universities teach the teacher, govern the governors.

This fact attaches much importance to the attitude of this class toward Christ- and Christianity. In many places they say that Christianity is losing ground among young men. They concede that religion is good for women and children, but is not a study for stronger minds. This is not a study of stronger minds. This is something the Christian world must consider. Is Christianity losing ground among the young men of the world?

There are several Christian organizations among students. The oldest is the Inter-Collegiate Movement of the United States and Canada. It was started about 20 years ago, and since then the number of these organizations in colleges has increased from 30 to 550. In Canada they have been established in all colleges. In the United States all denominational colleges have them; they have been established in all the great independent colleges and universities, and in all the State colleges, save one only. It is the largest student brotherhood in the world; and the greatest work is being and will be accomplished.

The organization is increasing rapidly in its number of believing Christians. In less than 20 years 30,000 infidel and skeptical students have come to accept Christianity. Year after year the pro rata is increasing. Last year 3,400 were added to the list.

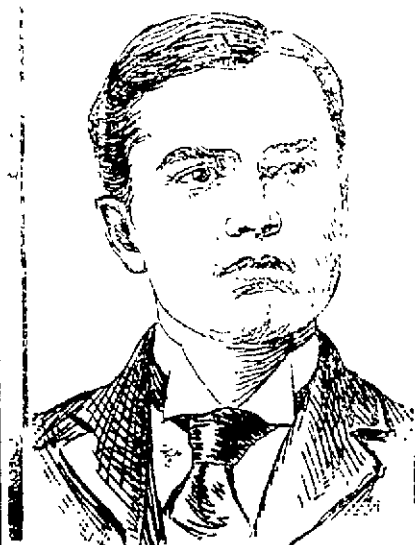
There are over 10,000 students in the voluntary Bible classes of this movement. Never before has the Bible been more closely studied by students; never has it been more closely scrutinized; and never before has the study of it yielded greater fruits. The societies have led over 4,000 students into the ministry. They were convinced by researches made in these voluntary Bible classes. Skepticism is not on the increase among students. Look into a few of the great institutions of learning and see what you find today. Take Yale. In the first part of the century there was a period when the college contained but one professed Christian. About that time there were as many as six infidel societies in institution. Today it has a Y. M. C. A. with 600 members. There are 200 in the voluntary Bible classes. About 21 of these expect to become ministers of the Gospel: the same number, two of whom the speaker remembered as being from Honolulu, desired to enter missionary work; 10 were officers of a mission branch, which was doing a great deal of good. The mission branch had, at the time the speaker last visited Yale, \$3,000 on hands. "Surely, as we ponder, skepticism among students is not gaining ground," said Mr. Mott.

Continuing, he referred to Cornell. Twelve years ago that institution was characterized as the most godless in America—though it was later found that several others enjoyed this doubtful distinction. But about that time

a Y. M. C. A. was started and rallied 20 members. This number has since increased to 500. There are 200 in the voluntary Bible classes. And there are six or seven professors teaching in these classes. In former years no one in the university could be induced to give up skepticism. Last year 30 gave it up and accepted Christianity.

Take the University of Virginia, that institution noted from the day of its foundation for its infidelity. Sixty students were added to Christianity the last year the speaker visited the school; and in 1896 the last of its professors accepted Christianity. Taken all through, in 1883, Christianity claimed one in three students; today more than one in two are Christians. This is against one in 12 for the entire population. Again, we say that skepticism is not gaining ground.

In Great Britain the movement in colleges and universities was started about three years ago, and the number of societies has increased in that time from 17 to 60. It is most striking the intercollegiate sentiment the movement has created. All of the great institutions are invited on a common platform in the grand movement. As showing the advancement in England the speaker remembered having visited a college where there was no class for Bible study. Now, he said, there are seven. Cambridge had 30. In 1894, 60 students at Oxford and 100 at Cambridge accepted Christianity.



JOHN R. MOTT,
Secretary World's Students' Christian Federation.

At Edinburgh University more students had accepted the Bible in the 18 months preceding the speaker's visit than in the entire previous history of the institution. Most of them, too, were students of science.

It is commonly believed that students of science are the hardest to convince of the truth of the Bible. This is proving itself not the case. In a Philadelphia college not less than 200 pupils had accepted Christianity. All but one out of the 12 greatest living scientists of England are Christian men. About the same proportion obtains with respect to France. It is proving itself that the more scientifically men look at the Bible, the more reverently they bow to its teachings. There has been no time when the Christian pulse in Great Britain beat more warm.

The movement in Germany started in the gymnasium, but quickly found its way into the universities. Now all of them contain Christian societies. There are five in the University at Berlin. There the movement is now known as the German Students' Christian Alliance. Its beginning is small, but its future is encouraging.

From this point short mention was made of the movement in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, India, Australasia, South Africa, China and Japan. In the summer of 1889 a meeting was held in Sweden to organize a world's federation, to be made up of all these great national branches. After three days organization was perfected. The general object is to carry on among students of all countries of the world the study of the Bible; to teach Christ, build up and send men out of the colleges and universities to work for Christianity. The movement has established a telegraph in spiritual matters among students. In these days of wars and rumors of wars, this federation of Christian students declares that there shall be no America and England; no Germany and France; no China and Japan. The object is to teach one Lord, one faith and one baptism; one God above all, of all and in all.

There are two great streams constantly pouring out of the universities. One is a stream of good. In it we see the reformation, puritanism, methodism, foreign missions, constructive criticism and study. In the counter stream we see coming out the old Jesuits of France, destructive criticism, French infidelity, American unitarianism, Russian nihilism and the dissenters of Japan and China. All who have relatives or friends in colleges are vitally interested in the issue between these streams; the world is interested. The speaker had once heard a man say that if there had been a Y. M. C. A. in the college attended by Parsons, the anarchist leader, the crimes of Chicago would never have been, and that organization which the world will yet hear from might never have been formed. There are two sides. Every one must believe that there should be established strongholds and distributing centers of pure evangelical Christianity.

Mr. Mott's discourse was intensely interesting, and was delivered with power and effect. Other lectures will be given during the week by him, to which the general public will be invited.

From everywhere come words of praise for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. "Allow me to congratulate you on the merits of your Remedy. It cured me of chronic bronchitis when the doctor could do nothing for me." (Chas. F. Hemel, Toledo, O. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

OVER THE TEA CUPS.

Calligraphy is really a delightful occupation under favorable conditions. There must be no feeling of haste, no solicitude about another engagement, no uncongenial presence, no conventional stiffness. Then calling will tend to genuine spiritual growth, in spite of present waste of energy in enjoying this form of human intercourse. Calling affords glimpse of friends in their homes. It opens up new vistas of friends' friends. It suggests new lines of thought. It brings new interests and new points of view. An afternoon of calling, too, can supply the end of thought for a whole week's philosophy, even if the itinerant caller did not recognize new food for thought in her journeying.

My latest paying of visits brings me a threefold reward. A strengthening of friendship in some cases; a certain unbending of conscience in other cases, and in all an instructive experience with the portals of Honolulu homes. Well-kept driveways wind through beautiful grounds and lead to hospitable steps. These are guarded by sentinel palms which point to the inviting open rooms, apparently but just now occupied. Here is the first flaw in hospitality. Where is the bell? How make one's presence known? Knock at the door? rattle the blinds? call to the unseen hostess or boldly proceed to the kitchen, assured that there at least someone may be found? Alas, that the very doorway of a lovely home should be a stumbling-block to the expectant guest!

With the cordial hostess at the threshold, or some obsequious celestial to guide, there is no need of bell or knocker. Lacking such gracious leading, one may well be puzzled. The electric lights may be turned on—that button might have been the door bell!—or the caller may enter the dining-room and prematurely sound the alarm for dinner. As a last resort one flings down cards and departs with all the sensations of a burglar in his first attempt at housebreaking.

I would have you realize that such tragedies are not infrequent, especially in the momentous "first call." To prevent needless mortification, every hostess in our land should crown her hospitality with this last grace—the convenient bell whose blithe tongue shall announce the coming guest. The tiny electric bell is upon the whole most satisfactory, because its trill can be heard in the remote corners of the large mansion. For the cosy cottage, the modest silver call-bell is enough, or its larger Benares brother. More pretensions are the colonial knockers, and the swinging liberty bells with their dangling cords of red, white and blue. But the fancy that is most poetic is the chime-gong, with its hollow metal hemispheres each vibrating in a different tone.

One thing more I beg. Do not cultivate your consciousness of the un-

derling. Least of all harbor a grievance because others cannot return your calls as promptly as they could wish. You can run a bright day by indulging in the fabled bow or a quizzical word intended to punish the social delinquent. Do not. Rather rejoice in your friends who come; and if they come not, go on your own way rejoicing. Never, as you prize your self-respect and theirs, call at them for tardiness. Let us not lose the sweetness of life by brooding over fancied slights. The explanations usually come sometime. Meanwhile be great-souled. Cherish no evil thoughts.

To those who are making new homes let me offer a suggestion. Consider long and carefully your driveway and the gate. Remember that they are like a traveling-suit in being your letter of recommendation. Sacrifice your lawn and shrubbery a little if you must—only have your gate calm in its sense of adequacy, and your road wide enough for dignity. Go back to the Saracenic builders for this thought of hospitality visible even in gates and doors. They made a special study of the entrance. It must be cordial, first of all. Ample, to add symmetry and dignity to the building, yet not large enough for an elephant to pass through. The arched vestibule with its door was their resolution. Our greatest success seems to be the porte-cochere, which is hospitable thought running out to meet the guest.

When once a new house is ready for occupancy, there is a resignation to its bald newness that falls upon its inmates while trees and vines are growing. If you did but know it, you can make the garishness far less objectionable by planting two kinds of growing greenery at the same time. The plants that grow quickly and rankly like bananas, the "Honolulu vine," morning glory and the passion flower, will soon make a grateful temporary screen while their less precocious friends, the almandia, bignonia and perennial shrubs and trees are painstakingly building up their feet and inches to be a permanent satisfaction, once they have grown. SIBYL.

HELD UP.

Rudolph Hering, Engineer, Has Experience With Robbers.

F. S. Dodge received a letter by the Monowai yesterday from Rudolph Hering the engineer who was here a short time ago on business in connection with improvements proposed by the Hawaiian Government. In it was a short account of how on the night of the 25th of January while traveling to Tacoma, on the California, Oregon, the train had been held up. The car in which he and other passengers were, was rifled and the safe blown up. This caused the baggage car to take fire and thousands of dollars worth of personal property was destroyed. Mr. Hering's trunk, also in the car, contained an atlas of the city of Honolulu, photographs, maps and valuable notes all bearing upon the work he has been entrusted by the Government to do. At the request of the engineer Mr. Dodge will furnish him as nearly as possible with duplicates of what he has lost.

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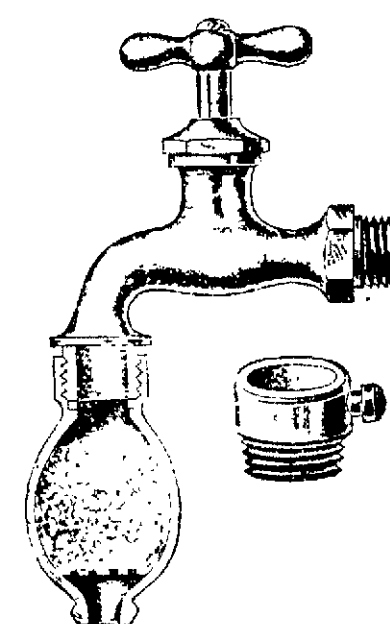
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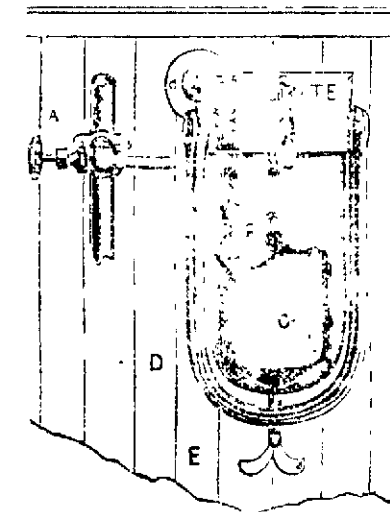
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It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$3.00, and from that up.

Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price.

Drop in and have a look.

King Bros.' Art Store.
110 HOTEL STREET.

HEALDS

BUSINESS COLLEGE,
24 Post Street : : San Francisco.
FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.
C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

Mount Tamalpais Military Academy.
San Rafael, California.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Thorough instruction in all English

Branches, Classics, Science.

Fifteen Teachers, Regular Army Officer Detailed by War Department, Accredited by State University.

Special Attention Given to the MORAL and PHYSICAL Training of the Boys. For Information and Testimonials, Address

ARTHUR CROSBY, A. M., Head Master.

References:—

Hon. H. W. Schmidt,

Bruce Cartwright, Esq., Honolulu.

Magnolia Hall.

1605 Franklin Street,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MISS C. P. EDMONDSON, Principal.

A French, German and English

Home School for Girls. Pupils received at any time.

Refer by permission to Hon. C. T.

Nash, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lewis and Miss Susanne R. Patch, Honolulu.

Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser.

75 cents a month, delivered by carrier.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.

U. S. S. Alert, Hanford, San Francisco.
H. M. S. Icarus, Fleet, Esquimaux.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)
Ger ship Marie Hackfeld, Kruse, Bremen.

Ger bk J. C. Glade, Stege, Liverpool.
Br bk Northbrook, Lawton, Hong Kong.

Haw bk R. P. Rithet, Turne, Newcastle, N. S. W.

Am bkne Irmgard, Schmidt, San Francisco.

Am bkne Archer, Calhoun, San Francisco.

Slaw schr Honolulu, Thonagel, Tocopilla, Chile.

Am schr Robert Lowers, Goodman, Newcastle.

Am Henry B Hyde, Scribner, San Francisco.

Am schr Transit, Jorgensen, San Francisco.

Am bk S. C. Allen, Johnson, San Francisco.

Am bk Alden Besse, Potter, San Francisco.

Am ship C. F. Sargent, Morse, Newcastle.

Am bk Albert, Griffiths, San Francisco.

Br bk Routenbeck, Rodgers, Liverpool.

Am bark May Flint, Nickels, San Francisco.

Am bkne Planter, Dow, Newcastle.

Br ship Samantha, Growe, San Francisco.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessel: From: Date:
Bk Callao, Newcastle.....Due

Sh Echo, Newcastle.....Due

Bk Fantasi, Newcastle.....Due

Bkne Newsboy, Newcastle.....Due

Schr Novelty, Newcastle.....Due

Sh Kircudbrightshire.....Due

Bkne Wrestler, Newcastle.....Due

Schr John G. North Frisco (Hilo) Jan 30

Bkne Geo. C. Perkins Newcastle

Schr Jennie Wand, San Francisco

co (at Kahului).....Feb. 10

Schr Aloha San Francisco.....Feb. 15

Haw bk Andrew Welch, San Francisco

Brig J. D. Spreckels, (Mahukona).....Feb. 15

Bk Seminole, Newcastle.....Feb. 17

Haw bk Iolani, New York.....May 9

Ger bk Paul Isenberg, Liverpool.....May 20

ARRIVALS.

Friday, February 12.

O. S. S. Monwai, Carey, from San Francisco.

Am bark May Flint, Nickels, from San Francisco.

Saturday, February 13.

Strmr Mikahala, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Strmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Strmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Bkne Planter, Dow, from Newcastle.

Sunday, February 14.

Strmr Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.

Strmr W. G. Hall, Haglund, from Kauai ports.

Strmr Waialeale, Parker, from Kauai.

Strmr Mokoli, Nielsen, from Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.

Strmr Kaala, Moshier, from Oahu ports.

Monday, February 15.

Br ship Samantha, Crowe, from San Francisco.

Strmr Noeau, Pederson, from Maui and Hawaii.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, February 12.

Strmr Fwalani, Gregory, for Lahaina and Honokaa.

Strmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

O. S. S. Monwai, Carey, for the Colonies, via Samoa.

Strmr Kinai, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii ports.

Monday, February 15.

Strmr Mikahala, Thompson, for Kauai ports.

Strmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Oahu ports.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Strmr Kaala, Moshier, for Kahuku and Punaluu, at 10 a. m.

Strmr Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina, Kukuhaele and Honokaa at 3 p. m.

Strmr Waialeale, Parker, for Kilauea, Kalihwai and Hanalei, at 4 p. m.

Strmr W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kauai ports at 5 p. m.

Strmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports at 5 p. m.

Strmr Mokoli, Nielsen, for Maui, Molokai and Lanai ports, at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From San Francisco, per bark May Flint, Feb. 12.—Dr. Irwin, of Nova Scotia.

From San Francisco, per Monwai, Feb. 12.—Miss Anella Goldstein, Miss H. Emmeluth, Miss H. Sumner, Rev. O. B. Sumner, Capt. Isidore Bray, Geo. W. C. G. Lane, H. E. Coleman, Chas. Platt and wife, A. R. Colburn and wife, J. W. Lunning and wife, H. Spaulding and wife, S. Rinaldo, C. H. Palmer, W. R. Porter, E. W. Eckles, Stearns, Mrs. Burgess and child, Miss Gang, Ben Foster, Geo. Eber, Mrs. Winslow and 2 children, Miss V. Seal, Mrs. Ole Oser, Mrs. D. T. Bayley, Miss E. A. Bailey, James Quinn, Joseph Pini, Capt. Fletcher, Miss V. Seal, Miss M. D. Robie.

From Kauai ports, per Strmr Mikahala, Feb. 12.—Miss Anella Goldstein, Miss H. Emmeluth, Miss H. Sumner, Rev. O. B. Sumner, Capt. Isidore Bray, Geo. W. C. G. Lane, H. E. Coleman, Chas. Platt and wife, A. R. Colburn and wife, J. W. Lunning and wife, H. Spaulding and wife, S. Rinaldo, C. H. Palmer, W. R. Porter, E. W. Eckles, Stearns, Mrs. Burgess and child, Miss Gang, Ben Foster, Geo. Eber, Mrs. Winslow and 2 children, Miss V. Seal, Mrs. Ole Oser, Mrs. D. T. Bayley, Miss E. A. Bailey, James Quinn, Joseph Pini, Capt. Fletcher, Miss V. Seal, Miss M. D. Robie.

From Kauai ports, per Strmr Ke Au Hou, Feb. 12.—James Platt, R. C. L. Perkins and 2 on deck.

From Kauai, per Wanda, Feb. 12.—Mr. Gardner and 1 on deck.

From Kauai ports, per Strmr W. G. Hall, Feb. 12.—Miss Anella Goldstein, Miss H. Emmeluth, Miss H. Sumner, Rev. O. B. Sumner, Capt. Isidore Bray, Geo. W. C. G. Lane, H. E. Coleman, Chas. Platt and wife, A. R. Colburn and wife, J. W. Lunning and wife, H. Spaulding and wife, S. Rinaldo, C. H. Palmer, W. R. Porter, E. W. Eckles, Stearns, Mrs. Burgess and child, Miss Gang, Ben Foster, Geo. Eber, Mrs. Winslow and 2 children, Miss V. Seal, Mrs. Ole Oser, Mrs. D. T. Bayley, Miss E. A. Bailey, James Quinn, Joseph Pini, Capt. Fletcher, Miss V. Seal, Miss M. D. Robie.

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SALE OF

Valuable Real Estate

In pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Republic of Hawaii, the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Auction Rooms of W. S. Luce, Honolulu,

On Saturday, Feb. 20,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

All of the following described real estate situate in Kalaupapena, Kailih, Kona, Oahu, comprising 2 Lots as follows.

1. L. C. A. 1214, Kaua, Lot 1. Beginning at a marked rock in the stone wall at the North-west corner of L. C. A. 1237, Kalae Lot 2 at a point from which the Kahauiki Irig. Sta. is N 3 49 E true 50 feet, and running S 25 deg. 0 min. E true 132 feet along L. C. A. 1237 Kalae Lot 2, S 51 deg 0 min. W true 33 feet along the same, S 44 deg 0 min. E true 75.2 feet along the same, S 32 deg. 0 min. W true 33 feet along L. C. A. 1218 Kailihua, Lot 2, N 37 deg. 0 min. W true 226.5 feet along L. C. A. 2275 Kaimi, N 60 deg. 20 min. E true 82.5 feet along Gov't Land to initial point and including an area of 258-1000 of an acre.

2. Part of L. C. A. 1214 Kaua, Lot 2 Beginning at a marked stone at the North corner of Grant 3271 R. Regis Lot 17 at a point from which the Hauiki Irig. Sta. is N 7 deg. 26 min. E true 685 feet and running, S 57 deg. 10 min. W true 61 feet along Grant 3271 R. Regis, Lot 17, S 49 deg. 30 min. E true 122 feet along the same, S 49 deg. 30 min. W true 106.6 feet along L. C. A. 1251 Kinopu, Lot 1, S 38 deg. 50 min. E true 120.1 feet along the same, S 53 deg. 10 min. W true 50 feet along Grant 2286 Mahoe, N 37 deg. 40 min. W true 31, 7 feet along L. C. A. 2596 Pailoa no Mahoe, S 61 deg. 10 min. W true 79.2 feet along the same, N 37 deg. 40 min. true 118.1 feet along the same and L. C. A. 1238 Hoenuli, Lot 5, N 55 deg. 50 min. E true 88.4 feet along L. C. A. 1238 Hoenuli, Lot 3, N 25 deg. 40 min. W true 37.6 feet along L. C. A. 1238 Hoenuli, Lot 5, N 58 deg. 0 min. E true 64.4 feet along L. C. A. 1238 Hoenuli, Lot 5, N 43 deg. 30 min. W true 64 feet along L. C. A. 1238 Hoenuli, Lot 5, N 37 deg. 30 min. E true 32.5 feet along L. C. A. 1238 Hoenuli, Lot 5, N 47 deg. 40 min. W true 126.7 feet along L. C. A. 1238 Hoenuli, Lot 5, N 23 deg. 10 min. W true 154.5 feet along Government Land, N 52 deg. 20 min. E true 90 feet along that portion of this Lot sold to Pakalau, N 23 deg. 10 min. W true 84 feet along the same, N 52 deg. 20 min. E true 72 feet along old stone wall by Government Land, S 26 deg. 0 min. E true 270 feet along Government Land, S 52 deg. 30 min. W true 35.3 feet along L. C. A. 2275 Kauni, S 43 deg. 30 min. E true 114 feet along the same to initial point and including an area of 272-1000 acres making the total area of the two lots 2 33,100 acres.

Terms: Cash. United States Gold Coin.

Conveyance at expense of purchaser.

J. S. EMERSON, Commissioner.

1830-60T

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under firm name and style of H. Hall & Co. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, Charles Williams retiring. Mr. Henry Hall will conduct the business in his own name, and will assume all liabilities and collect all accounts due the firm.

H. HALL, CHARLES WILLIAMS.

Honokaa, January 27, 1897. 1835-2w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Newell, deceased.

The undersigned, duly appointed and qualified administrator with the will annexed of Thomas Newell, deceased, formerly of San Francisco, State of California, hereby gives notice to the creditors of the deceased to present their claims with proper vouchers if any they have against the said deceased or his estate within six months after the publication of this notice or they will be forever barred.

Said claims and vouchers may be presented for allowance at the office of Paul Neumann, attorney of the administrator, on Merchant street, Honolulu.

JAMES A. LOW, Administrator.

Honolulu, January 24th, 1897. 1832-4T

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

The undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the estate of Anna M. Armstrong, late of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same within six months from the date hereof to her at her residence in Kilauea, Island of Kauai, or to her attorneys, Thurston & Stanley, at their law offices situated on Merchant Street, in said Honolulu, or they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

A. Z. HADLEY, Administrator.

Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 6th, 1897. 1836-6m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

The undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of J. W. Hatfield, deceased, of the Fifth Circuit, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the deceased to present their

claims, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, duly authenticated and with the proper vouchers, if any exist, to the undersigned within six months from the date hereof, or they shall be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned at his office at Kapaa, Kauai, H. I.

Dated Kapaa, Kauai, H. I., January 26th, 1897.

H. Z. AUSTIN, Administrator of the Estate of J. W. Hatfield. 1834-4T

FENCE COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE, DISTRICT OF KONA, ISLAND OF OAHU.

Upon the petition of John Ena to decide upon the question of a division fence between the lands occupied and controlled by him at Manoa, District of Kona, Island of Oahu, and those lands owned and controlled by Frank Sylva in said District and known as Haukulu and Aihualama.

Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested or their Agents to appear before us on the said lands on February 27, 1897, at 9:30 a. m., in order to pass over and run the line of said fence and to decide on the kind of fence to be built, the share which such owner shall build and the time within which such work of building said fence shall be done.

JAS. H. BOYD, Chairman; ARTHUR B. WOOD, S. M. KAAUKAI.

Honolulu, Feb. 9, 1897. 1837-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been this day appointed by the Hon. E. G. Hitchcock, Judge of 3rd and 4th Circuit Courts, Island of Hawaii, Administrator of the Estate of Edmund B. Bartlett of Hilo, deceased, notice is given that all persons owing said estate must make immediate payment to me, and all having claims against said estate must present the same within six months from date of this notice, or said claims will be forever barred.

L. SEVERANCE, Administrator.

Hilo, Feb. 6, 1897. 1837-3w

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on Thursday, 25th inst., 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, will be sold under the provisions of the Land Act, 1895, for Cash Freeholds:

Lot No. 19, Nanawale, district of Puna, Hawaii, containing an area of 16 47-100 acres.

Upset price, \$82.35.

For further particulars apply to E. D. Baldwin, sub-agent, Hilo, or of the Public Lands office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN, Agent Public Lands.

Honolulu, February 12, 1897.

LEASE OF PUBLIC LAND.

On Saturday, March 6th, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold the lease of a lot of land at Punalu, Waikale, Ewa, having a frontage of 75 feet on Government road, and depth of 100 feet makai from same.

Term of Lease: 15 years.

Upset Rental: \$50.00 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

J. F. BROWN, Agent Public Lands. 1834-td

NOTICE.

MAX MATTSO, ESQ., has this day been appointed Pound Master for the Government Pound at Huelo, District of Makawao, Island of Maui, vice D. M. Kalama, Esq., resigned.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, February 9, 1897. 1837-3t

POUND NOTICE.

In accordance with Section 1 of Chapter XXXV. of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day set apart an enclosure for the impounding of Estrays at Kalaupapa, Island of Molokai, in the Church premises at Kalaupapa, makua of the Government Road, in which the Rev. H. Manase, the present Pound Master resides.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Feb. 15, 1897. 1838-3t

CORPORATION NOTICE

IN RE DISSOLUTION OF THE PAUKA SUGAR COMPANY.

Whereas The Paukaa Sugar Company, a Corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has, pursuant to the law in such case made and provided, duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now Therefore Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any

manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition, must be filed in the office of the undersigned on or before Wednesday, the 14th day of April, A. D. 1897, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

JAMES A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, February 6, 1897. 1836-9T

A. N. KEPOIKAI, ESQ., has this day been appointed a member of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Wailuku, Island of Maui, vice D. Center, Esq., resigned.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Feb. 15, 1897. 1838-3t

The following gentlemen have this day been appointed Agents to Grant

Marriage Licenses, viz:

B. H. BROWN, ESQ., for the District of Hilo, Island of Hawaii; and

JAMES H. K. KAIWI, ESQ., for the District of Lihue, Island of Kauai.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Feb. 15, 1897. 1838-3t

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

HONOLULU, H. I., Feb. 10, 1897.

At a meeting of the Board held this day, Henry E. Cooper, Esq., was elected President of the Board of Health, vice William O. Smith, Esq., resigned.

CHARLES WILCOX, Secretary Board of Health.

4530-3t 1837-3t

CORPORATION NOTICE.

In Re Dissolution of the Hawaiian Railroad Company.

Whereas—The Hawaiian Railroad Company, a Corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has, pursuant to the law in such case made and provided, duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now Therefore—Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition, must be filed in the office of the undersigned on or before Tuesday, the 9th day of March, A. D. 1897, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, January 4th, 1897. 1826-9T

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT of the Hawaiian Islands.

In the matter of the bankruptcy of Nee Lee of Honolulu.

Order on petition of Bankrupt for discharge.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Nee Lee of Honolulu, Oahu, alleging that more than six months have elapsed since he was adjudicated a bankrupt, and praying for a discharge from all his debts.

It is ordered that MONDAY, the 22d day of February, A. D. 1897, in Aliioli Hale, Honolulu, at 10 a. m. of that day, at Chambers, be, and the same is hereby appointed for the hearing of said petition, at which time and place all creditors who have proved their claims against said bankrupt may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said bankrupt should not be granted.

By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

Dated February 1, 1897. 1834-3T

CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT of the Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Henri G. McGrew, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Administrator of the estate of said deceased, wherein he asks that his account be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such Administrator.

It is ordered, that Friday, the 26th day of February, A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock A. M., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, January 23, 1897.

By the Court, P. D. KELLETT, JR., Clerk.

1832-3T